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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS' By Post, 6d.



INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: GREAT CHANDELIER IN ALHAMBRA COURT.—SEE PAGE 218.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 81, Abbey-road, N.W., the wife of James Ellis, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at 96, Eaton-square, the Duchess of Montrose, of a daughter.

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Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.

Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Opera and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris, the direction of which has been entrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal).

The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—

Saturday, March 4, LUCIA, by Madame Albani and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.

Tuesday, March 7, LUCIA, by Madame Albani, Schallchi, and Messrs. Faure and Nove.

Thursday, March 11, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

The Opera of "Fausto" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Maurel, Faure, and Madame Albani.

After March 15 a Series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.

It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the role of Ashton in "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Maurel will sing Rigoletto.

These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

PIGEON-SHOOTING, MONACO, 1882.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. All demands for information should be addressed to Mr. AD. BIANCHINI, Monaco. Open to all upon a written introduction from a member of the Hurlingham Gun Club, London; the "Cercle des Patineurs," Paris; or the "Tir du Bois de la Cambre," Brussels.

Friday, March 3, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 26½ metres. Prize, CAMOURE—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second winner, 30 per cent on the entrance fees—3 Pigeons, 26½ metres.

Monday, March 6, POULES A VOLONTÉ.

Wednesday, March 8, and Thursday, March 9, GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE—An Object of Art and 5000 francs, added to 100 francs Entrance. The second winner will receive 1000 francs, and 25 per cent on the entrance money. The third winner, 500 francs and 20 per cent. The fourth winner, 15 per cent. The Balance to the First Winner—12 Pigeons.

The First Day, 6 Pigeons at 25 metres. The Second Day, 6 Pigeons at 26 metres.

The Grand Closing Prize will be followed by other Series, up to April 6.

All the Pigeons are to be paid for at the rate of 2 francs each; and English cartridges will be found on the ground.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—OLD MASTERS

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from 9 to 7, will CLOSE MARCH 11. Lighted at dusk with the ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BIRKET FOSTER.—A LOAN COLLECTION of upwards

of 100 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by this eminent Artist, ON VIEW, for a short period only, at J. and W. VOKINS' Gallery, 14 and 16, Great Portland-street. Admission free.

WORKS BY THE LATE JOHN LINNELL.—A Loan

Collection of Choice Pictures by this Master is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission One Shilling, the proceeds for the Benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

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DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE in the Programme of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THURSDAY and EIGHT o'Clock.

On ST. PATRICK'S DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, A GRAND CONCERT OF IRISH NATIONAL MELODIES will be given.

WALTER MACFARREN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS,

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Conductor, Mr. Walter Macfarren. Beethoven's overture to "Leonora" (No. 3); Mendelssohn's overture, scherzo, nocturno, and Wedding March ("A Midsummer Night's Dream"); and Walter Macfarren's new symphony in B flat; Piat's fantasia romantica (violinello, Signor Piat); Sterndale Bennett's Concerto in C minor (piano-forte, Mr. Charlton F. Spicer); at the next concert, SATURDAY, EVENING, MARCH 11. Tickets at popular prices, 3s., 1s., and 7s. 6d.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving,

Last performance TWO ROSES this SATURDAY MORNING at 2.30.—Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James. The Theatre will be closed on this evening, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, March 8, at a quarter to Eight o'Clock, will be produced ROMEO AND JULIET, in which will appear Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Louisa Payne, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Howe, Mr. Terriss, Mr. C. Glenney, Mr. Mead, Mr. Child, Mr. G. Alexander, Mr. Tyars, Mr. Howard Russell, &c., and Mr. Irving. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram. No fees.

AVENUE THEATRE, CHARING-CROSS.—This new

and magnificent Theatre will open on SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 11, with Offenbach's celebrated Comic Opera MADAME PAVART, supported by the following list of favourite and talented artists:—viz., Misses Wadman, Emily Duncan, Clara Graham, and Miss Florence St. John; Messrs. H. Bracy, Fred. Leslie, Walter Everard, Chas. Ashford, M. de Lange and Monsieur Marius, together with selected Ballet and Chorus. Musical Director, J. S. Hiller. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Places can be secured for any date in advance. No Fees. Sole Lessee, Mr. Edmund Burke; Manager, Monsieur Marius; Acting-Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

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A Spiritualistic Sketch, entitled a SPIRIT CASE, or MRS. DAFFODIL DOWNS' LIGHT and DARK SEANCES, introducing startling and bewildering manifestations and the marvellous production of a spirit form enveloped in a cloud of light.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grala.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. The HEAD OF THE POLY, a new Entertainment, in two parts, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grala, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at 8; Thursday and Saturday at 3. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA

COMPANY. THE LAST WEEK. Monday, March 6, last time of CARMEN. Tuesday, March 7, only evening performance of Wagner's RIEZL. Wednesday, March 8, last time of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL. Thursday, March 9, TANNHAUSEN. Friday, March 10, only performance of Herold's ZAMPA. Saturday Morning, at Two, FAUST; at Eight, final performance of Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN. POPULAR PRICES. For full particulars see Daily Papers. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

The National College of Music was launched at St. James's Palace on Tuesday last, under the most brilliant auspices, as was natural in respect to a movement which is not only headed by the Royal Princes, but into which they have thrown all their influence and energies. The Prince of Wales cordially accepted the responsibility of taking the initiative; and one of the most representative assemblies ever gathered together in this country promptly responded to his invitation. The address of his Royal Highness, in opening the conference, was as well suited to the occasion as it was hearty. It may be remembered that some years ago a Training School was established at South Kensington to provide scholarships for a limited period. Though it has done good work, the funds are exhausted, and in place of it a permanent National College is now projected. In other countries an institution of this character would be at once taken under the fostering wing of the State. English methods are different. The new college is to be supported by voluntary contributions, and placed under voluntary supervision. To be truly national, it will be costly, and a good example of liberality has been set by the Queen herself, followed by the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Albany. It is hoped that the new institution will bear the same relation to the art of music as our great schools bear to general education, and that, should it start with a hundred pupils, half of them, selected by open competition, will be maintained as well as musically trained. By a system of examination well organised, every town and village may have the opportunity of participating in the advantages of the College. It is pleasant to see the Prince Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh so cordially throwing themselves into this enterprise. Such zeal will, we hope, be contagious. The Archbishop of Canterbury bespoke the co-operation of all ministers of religion in a work which might be of spiritual service, and tend to heal ecclesiastical divisions; and the Prime Minister, referring to the revolution that has taken place in musical taste in England during the last half century, spoke of the movement as peculiarly opportune. An excellent beginning was made on Tuesday. But large endowments, perhaps not less than a quarter of a million sterling, will be needed to place the College on a firm foundation, and we have every confidence that a scheme which appeals to all sections of the community, and which is adapted to develop, and give practical expression to, the musical tastes of Englishmen, will meet with prompt and munificent support. Devised by members of the Royal family, to whom the progress of musical culture has long been a personal as well as a national question, and supported by all that is representative amongst us, the Royal College of Music will, we doubt not, achieve the success which it unquestionably deserves.

The realisation of the Channel Tunnel has become one of the great questions—perhaps we should say the most warmly discussed problem—of the day. So much progress has already been made with this stupendous engineering undertaking that it is the fashion for Sir Edward Watkin and his South-Eastern Railway colleagues to organise select parties to inspect the progress of the subterranean works at Shakspeare's Cliff; and it is equally the fashion for daily papers and monthly magazines to set forth the advantages or point out the drawbacks of this international enterprise. But, inasmuch as successive Governments have accorded a provisional sanction to the gigantic Tunnel, the question for consideration is, rather, the best means of preventing it from becoming a *point d'appui* for the invasion of our sea-girt island, than of deciding whether it shall be carried out. The whole question has been wisely remitted by the Government to a Commission of experts, whose report will be awaited with great interest. Much may be said on both sides, and it is only natural that there should be a wide divergence of military and naval opinion. Those who aver that the safeguards against a buccaneering expedition from the Continent are, or may be made, perfectly impregnable, have much reason on their side. There is hardly a question that the English end of the tunnel might be secured against the possibility of a sudden surprise from a treacherous enemy. Whether we should be entirely free from panics is more doubtful. But it is not very extravagant to assume that the increase of intercourse, and the strengthening of international interests, will minimise, if not extinguish, international

distrust and animosity, and herein we may find a better safeguard of our national independence than in costly fortifications.

It is more easy to take up a wrong position than to withdraw from it. Such may have been the reflection of the Peers who, moved by the clamour of Irish landlords, proposed a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Land Act only four months after it had got into working order. It is certainly the conclusion of impartial observers not influenced by strong party prejudices, and who can see no other object in such an inquiry than an unprecedented and unseemly attempt to emasculate a legislative enactment to which those who now turn upon it were consenting parties. The objections urged against the decision of the House of Peers by Lord Lansdowne, who has seceded from the present Government, and of Lord Derby, who has refrained from joining them, were quite unanswerable. For the sake of the great public interests at stake, and even of the prospects of his party, it is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury, instead of accepting the olive-branch held out by Lord Granville on Friday last, resolved on courting a conflict with the House of Commons, on the slender pretext that the Prime Minister had decided to give no countenance whatever to a proposal which, he declares, would paralyse the hands of the Executive at a time when Ireland is in a state of veiled rebellion.

The events of Monday showed that the Conservatives have made a fatal tactical blunder, all the more gratuitous because conciliatory overtures had been made by the Government and rejected. It was perfectly natural that the Irish Irreconcilables, whose avowed aim is the destruction of Irish landlordism, should join with the Opposition in an attempt to frustrate the quiet working of the Land Act, which stands between them and their object. But a statesman of Sir Stafford Northcote's sobriety must have been greatly mortified to find himself defeated by so great a majority as 133 in his unusual attempt to prevent the suspension of the standing orders with a view to thwart a Minister of the Crown in proposing a resolution. His misgiving as to the course he was pursuing must have been still more lively when he saw so stanch a Conservative as the venerable Mr. Walpole filing off into the opposite lobby, and two of the followers of Mr. Parnell acting as tellers on behalf of the great Conservative party—the bitter foes of the Irish landlords taking the lead of their friends. Never was there a more complete turning of the tables. On Monday morning the public were led to expect the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, a Ministerial crisis, or even a hasty dissolution; in the evening the Prime Minister, backed by a majority of two to one, rebukes the House of Lords, and shatters to pieces an unnatural coalition. With a moderation which has surprised his political foes, Mr. Gladstone has left open the door for an arrangement which would save the *amour propre* of the territorial peers, while it would deprive them of the opportunity of destroying the Irish Land Act. The Hereditary Chamber has often returned to a safe path when similar political crises have occurred. Must we, in this instance, despair of its discretion when the Prime Minister, backed by the Representative Chamber, solemnly declares that her Majesty's Ministers will not be responsible "for the results upon the mind and temper of the Irish people of allowing it to be supposed, even for forty-eight hours, that the Government and the House of Commons are content with the deplorable and ill-omened measure" that has been adopted against an Act of Parliament that is intended "to put an end to an odious war of classes, and to build firmly and deeply the foundations of social order." Probably not, if the reports of their willingness to limit the scope of the Select Committee are correct.

The sensation created throughout Europe by the incendiary utterances of General Skobeleff has greatly abated. That outspoken military officer has been recalled by his Imperial master, and is returning to St. Petersburg by the circuitous route of Geneva and Munich rather than Berlin, where he would hardly be a welcome guest. Whether this indiscreet Panslavist is to be interned in his own house, or sent to command a corps at Minsk, is not quite clear. There is, however, adequate evidence that while in Paris he made little progress in winning over responsible French statesmen to a contingent alliance with Russia, and that Prince Bismarck has taken his attack on Germany with serene composure. But although the preservation of peace is the uppermost thought of the great Chancellor and the Emperor William, the European situation is not free from peril as long as the struggle in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues. Austria continues to mass large bodies of troops in these rebellious provinces, but severe weather impedes military operations. Servian sympathy, the benevolent neutrality of the Montenegrins, and, above all, the Russian volunteers, who are streaming southward, will tend to encourage the insurgents, and may bring about serious complications. Distrustful of Austrian designs and Bulgarian aspirations, the Porte is preparing to concentrate a large force in the neighbourhood of Novi-Bazar. But no serious conflagration need be feared in Eastern Europe so long as the Czar adheres to his recent pacific declarations, and General Ignatieff is not allowed to supersede M. de Giers at the Russian Foreign Office.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. F. Treves, F.R.C.S., of the London Hospital, is entitled to the applause and gratitude of all persons of common sense for the admirable lecture which, at the Townhall, Kensington, on Saturday afternoon last, he delivered on the folly and the unhealthiness of modern feminine apparel. The address was given under the auspices of the National Health Society; and it seemed to please so much a crowded audience, composed almost entirely of ladies, that, for the benefit of those "grandes dames de par le monde" who had been unable through lack of space to obtain admission to the hall, Mr. Ernest Hart announced, on the part of the committee, that the lecture would be repeated on the Eighteenth instant.

There are only two portions of Mr. Treves's address to which it is desirable, in this place at least, to call attention. The first is the lecturer's elaborate attack on that extraordinary "arrangement in absurdity," as Mr. J. M. Whistler might call it, the modern ball or dinner dress; the next is Mr. Treves's righteous denunciation of tightly-laced stays. With regard to the evening costume of ladies, the sumptuary censor of the Kensington Townhall cogently pointed out that ladies—or rather their dressmakers—systematically neglected to pay attention to the requirements of an equable temperature in apparel; that the neck, the arms, and a considerable portion of the thorax were generally left wholly uncovered; while the "region of the corset" was reasonably protected and the lower extremities were smothered in uncomfortable masses of superabundant skirts. In particular did Mr. Treves object to the accumulation of successive "layers" of drapery in the "region" of the hips.

With regard to "equable temperature," it may be deferentially observed that the temperature of ball-rooms and dining-rooms is generally a very high one, and that if the guests were uniformly clad in warm garments their sufferings would be intense. Does Mr. Treves expect a lady to sit down to table or to stand up in a waltz in a fur cape, an ulster, Balmoral hosiery, and thick-soled boots? Are the male guests to appear in pea-jackets buttoned up to the throat, Inverness capes, and worsted comforters? We "wrap up" when we leave the Halls of Dazzling Light, and not while we are in them. Did Mr. Treves, I wonder, ever go to a ball at St. Petersburg or Moscow in winter time? He would see, in the vestibule, the lady and gentlemen *invités* arriving in the guise of so many huge bales of fur, permitting only the tips of their noses and of their indiarubber goloshes-covered toes to be visible to the naked eye; while their heads were surmounted by enormous "busbies" of sable, beaver, Astracan, or sealskin. But as soon as they were disrobed of their shoubas and their kalpats the ladies would stand revealed in *décolletés* and diaphanous *corsages*, and flowing trains, and the gentlemen in full military uniforms (in which they usually feel much too hot) or else in the cooler albeit idiotic costume of waiters, undertakers, and civilians in evening dress, all over the world.

Mem.: In one particular the ladies are not so neglectful of preserving an "equable temperature" in their raiment as Mr. Treves would have us imagine. When they go to the theatre (our dramatic establishments are, as a rule, either too hot or too cold) they wear sensibly warm "opera-cloaks," which are often not only very comfortable, but splendidly decorative. I notice in the March number of "The Ladies' Gazette of Fashion" a mantle for evening wear cut in downright ulster, or what the French call "coachmann" fashion, composed apparently of cherry coloured satin, with a stand-up-collar, upper cape, and border of rich fur, with which the garment is probably lined. A delicious "Upper Benjamin"—a most elegant "wrap rascal!"

Against Mr. Treves's strictures on the abominable practice of excessive lacing, and of the frightful train of maladies which that practice encourages, there is not, from the common-sense point of view, one word to be said. But common-sense has nothing whatever to do with corsets. Stays have been wrathfully denounced, and merrily ridiculed for ages and ages. Hear Clement Marot, writing in 1514 of "La Jolie Parisienne:"

Elle vous avoit un corset
D'un fin bleu, lacé d'un lacet
Jaune, qu'elle avoit fait exprès
Mancherons d'escarlante verte
Robe de pers large et ouverte.

The "Jolie Parisienne" also wore "linge blanc, ceinture houpée" (was the "houpe" or tuft; see Riquet à la Houppe) a "dress improver?"), "chaperon faict en poupée," "chausses noires et petits patins." Black stockings, you see, were fashionable in 1514. Thirty years ago black stockings were worn only by charity girls and servants of all work in lodging-houses.

All that Mr. Treves had to say against suffocation and strangulation by means of tightly laced stays has been said five hundred times before by innumerable essayists, satirists, and medical men. Before me as I write this lies a work on "Deformities of the Spine and Chest," by Mr. Charles Rogers Harrison, M.R.C.S., and published by J. Churchill in the year 1842, just forty years ago. Mr. Harrison quotes a multitude of high medical authorities of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, beginning with Camper and Morgagni, and ending with Müller and Winslow, against the "wasp" and "hour-glass" waist; and he enumerates no less than seventy-eight distinct ailments, beginning with headache and hysteria, and ending with paralysis and atrophy, all directly the result of tight lacing. I have a whole shelf full of books on curvature of the spine, full of appalling engravings of compressed ribs, depressed breast-bones and distorted vertebrae; and in the present year of grace 1882 the ladies are lacing more tightly than ever; and, to my humble thinking, they no more intend to give up tight-lacing (till the fashion changes) than politicians intend to substitute the Shakspearean word "Closure" for the French "Clôture" (pronounced "Clottoor").

I note a French word which has been giving me a good

deal of trouble this week, in a very curious and entertaining volume just published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, "Chap-Books of the Eighteenth Century," with facsimiles, notes, and introduction, by John Ashton. The reproduced old wood blocks seem, in many instances, to belong to the seventeenth century. "Captain James Hind," for example, whose "Merry Life and Mad Exploits" are narrated, is attired like a Cavalier in the reign of Charles I. Many old familiar friends turn up among the chap-books disinterred by painstaking and appreciative Mr. James Ashton. We renew our acquaintance with the "Wandering Jew," "Bateman's Tragedy," "The Portsmouth Ghost," "Nixon's Cheshire Prophecy," the "History of Adam Bell, Clim of the Clough, and William of Cloudslee," "The Lawyer's Doom," and "The Drunkard's Legacy," which some may better remember as "The Heir of Lynn." Students of our penal statutes will be interested (and shocked) by the account of Christian Bowman, alias Bowman (*a woman*) "who was burnt at a stake in the Old Bailey on Wednesday, the 18th of March, 1789, for High Treason in feloniously and traitorously counterfeiting the silver coin of this realm. Christian Bowman (she was mercifully strangled before the flames reached her) was the last woman judicially burned in England.

But the French word which so puzzled me I find at page 423 of Mr. Ashton's book, under the head of "A Choice Collection of Cookery Receipts."

Take a quarter of a pint of Charet and as much Water; some Grated Bread, two or three heads of *Rocumbile*, a little whole Pepper, Mace, sliced Nutmeg, and Salt. Let this stew very well over the Fire; then beat it up with Butter, and pour it under the Wild Fowl, which being under-roasted will afford Gravy to mix with this Sauce.

Not at all a bad sauce for a woodcock, as sauces go; but do any modern cooks, I wonder, ever use "rocumbile" as a flavouring? Has one English professed cook out of twenty ever heard of "rocumbile"? Obviously, it is the French word "rocambol." The small wild *sweet* Spanish garlic, "especie de ajo dulce," as it is defined in M. de Séjournant's great "Dictionnaire Français-Espagnol." "Chives, shallots, and rocambol," writes Dr. Lindlay in "The Vegetable Kingdom," p. 203, "are other species of the Alliaceous race." This is all very well; but why should "rocambol" (as I learn from Cassell's Anglo-French Dictionary) likewise signify in French "a trite poor joke, the piquancy or point of an occurrence"? Most people have heard of a French novel called "La Résurrection de Rocambol," and of "Maman Rocambol." What connection is there between the names of these equivocal personages and wild garlic?

Only five years after that miserable woman of whom I spoke just now was burnt at Newgate there was born, at the west end of London, an infant who was christened Katherine. The baby Kate became in process of time the famous English singer, "Kitty Stephens," who so delighted Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt, and who extorted smiling admiration even from the stern and moody Macready. Miss Stephens became, in 1838, the spouse of the Fifth Earl of Essex, who died the following year; and his noble relict survived him until only the other day, when the Dowager Countess of Essex passed away, at the great age of eighty-eight. Her remains were interred on Tuesday last in Kensal Green Cemetery.

It may be simply said of the late Countess Dowager of Essex, as, happily, it may likewise be said of other charming English singers of whom the nation are proud—of Miss Paton, of Madame Clara Novello, of Miss Rainsforth, of Miss Romer, of Miss Birch, of Miss Dolby, of Miss Poole, of Miss Lucombe, of Miss P. Horton (needless to give their married names)—that she was emphatically a Good Woman, and that her voice was as pure as her fame. The "Good Woman" in the old tavern sign was pictured without a head (some malicious reference, I presume, to the feminine tongue); but "Kitty" Stephens had a very shapely head and a pretty face; and my mother, who knew her very well, often told me that Miss Stephens's head was painted by Harlow as that of one of the maids of honour in the picture of the Trial Scene in Henry VIII., which is at this present writing one of the attractions of the Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters at the Royal Academy. The picture, as we probably all know, also contains portraits of the Kemble family: John Kemble as Cardinal Wolsey; Charles Kemble as Cromwell; Stephen Kemble as Henry VIII.; and the unapproachable Sarah Siddons as Queen Katharine.

More than once has it been printed that there is no "Poet's Corner" in the "Echoes," and the hint may have had one beneficial effect in saving the distressed compiler of the page in question from being overwhelmed by avalanches of poetical manuscript. Still, it may be permissible to quote now and again a rare bit of printed verse. I cite one from the *San Francisco News Letter* :—

'Twas more than a million years ago,
Or so it seems to me,
That I used to prance around and beau
The beautiful Annabel Lee.
There were other girls in the neighborhood,
But none was a patch to she.

And this was the reason that long ago
My love fell out of a tree,
And busted herself on a cruel rock;
A solemn sight to see.
For it spoiled the hat and gown and looks
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

We loved with a love that was lovely love,
I and my Annabel Lee,
And we went one day to gather the nuts
That men call hickoree—
And I stayed below in the rosy glow
While she shinned up the tree;
But no sooner up than down kerslup
Came the beautiful Annabel Lee.

Apart from the humour of the poem (I have not quoted the concluding stanza) three curious Americanisms may be noticed. "Busted," in the second stanza; "shinned up the tree" and coming down "kerslup" in stanza the third.

"Shinning" is used in the States to express the act of walking as well as of climbing. "He was always shinning around the free lunches;" that is to say, "he was always prowling from restaurant to restaurant, where gratuitous luncheons were served."

As to the etymology of "kerslup," I am in the dark. My Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms" I lent to a friend; and, the Greek Kalends not having yet arrived, he has not yet returned it. But I am the happy owner of a volume, entitled "Americanisms: the English of the New World," by Dr. Schele De Vere, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. In Dr. De Vere's book I find "kerchunk" defined as an odd expletive which may be in some vague way associated with the noise caused by the sudden falling of a "chunk" or clod of earth: a corruption of the old English "chump." Then there is "kershaw," the Western name for a pumpkin, which Dr. De Vere thinks may possibly be a corruption of an Indian name—"though the relations to squash is nearer." Finally, there is "kerswosh," which occurs in his Excellency the American Minister's line—

They

Would all come down *kerswosh*! ez tho' the dam broke into a river.

Mem.: The English equivalent for to come down "kerchunk," "kerswosh," and "kerslup" is, of course, to come down "souse." But how fashions change in the use of words! To "come down souze" (the French "tomber sus") is a thoroughly legitimate English expression. It is defined in the most modern dictionaries as an adverb "with sudden descent and violence, plumply, directly." Yet have I not the slightest doubt that were I to write in a leading article, "Mr. Gladstone came down souze on Sir Stafford Northcote" (or *vice versa*), my judicious editor would expunge the word "souse" as a vulgarism; unless, indeed, he preserved a vivid remembrance of a remarkable passage in a speech delivered in the House of Commons by Edmund Burke:—

How comes this Junius to have broken through the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontrolled, unpunished through the land. . . . In these respects the North Briton is as much inferior to him as in strength, wit, and judgment. But while I expected in this daring flight his final ruin and fall, behold him rising still higher, and coming down souze on both Houses of Parliament.

I read in the papers that a gallant Colonel of Engineers and another gentleman are about to try to cross the Channel in a balloon. They may have crossed it ere this paragraph is published. I learn that they have visited Canterbury, "and completed their arrangements" for their aerial trip to France. An arrangement has been made with a gas company for the supply of 57,000 feet of gas for inflating the india-rubber balloon, and for other purposes. The start was to be attempted on Thursday, the Second of March; "but an unfavourable position of the wind might cause delay." Of course it might. A balloon is utterly and entirely at the mercy of the wind, which bloweth where it listeth. No means have yet been discovered of steering or navigating an aerial machine; and under these circumstances I am emboldened to ask Mr. Henry Coxwell, or some other really practical aeronaut, what practical purpose can possibly be served by a balloon trip to France.

Almost an "embarras de richesse" has been my fortune in the matter of the expression "blood-guiltiness," which Mr. Gladstone was accused of having "coined." From the multitude of communications which have reached me touching a not uninteresting episode in the history of words (since we have been able to dig "bloodguilty" out of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and out of Fairfax's "Tasso") I am only able this week to quote "E. M. Q.," who kindly tells me (1) that the collateral texts of the versions of the Vulgate by Wycliffe and his followers (Oxford, 1850) give, in the earlier version, the passage in the Fifty-First Psalm thus:—"Delivere me fro blodis;" and in the later version, "Delyuere me fro bloodis;" These are literal translations from the Latin: "Libera me de sanguinibus." (2) My correspondent further furnishes me with the passage in Greek from the Septuagint version and with the Hebrew text; but with the fear of the composers before my eyes I must eschew transcriptions from the more recondite tongues. But I cannot resist quoting from a French version of the Vulgate (Paris, 1730), by Le Maître de Saci. "Délivrez moi;" here follows a curiously casuistical interpolation, "de tout de sang que j'ai répandu"—from all the blood that I have spilt!

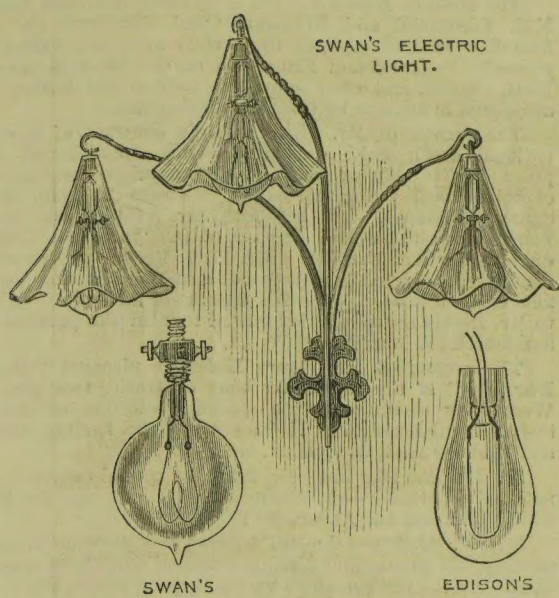
A correspondent, whose letter I have mislaid, but whose communication is couched in polyglot diction and in jocular style, asks if there be any English translation of the "Teatro Critico Universal" and the other bulky and erudite works of Don F. Benito Geronimo Feyjoó y Montenegro, Master-General of the Order of St. Benedict in Spain and Counsellor of his Majesty. I know of no such translation of the writings of Don Benito. He was the Spanish Bayle—but a Romanist one; and Carlyle, I fear, might have denounced his ceaseless literary activity as "eternal scribble." He discoursed learnedly on astrology, eclipses, medical paradoxes, vulgar errors, miracles, "la portentosa porosidad de los cuerpos," premature interment, demoniacal incubi, the transfusion of blood, the "providencias economicas" of tobacco and chocolate, and of the "Anticipated Production of a Perfect Child."

It was quite by an accident that I became, a long time ago, the possessor of the works of Don Benito Feyjoó y Montenegro. I wanted some "upper-shelf" books. You know what "upper-shelf" books are—Works of Jean Jacques Rousseau, thirty-five volumes; "Voyages and Travels," Rees's Cyclopaedia; the *European Magazine*; and so forth—books, in fine, which you do not read every day; nor, for the matter of that, every week, nor month, nor year. The bookseller to whom I applied had some difficulty in finding some "upper shelves" or "fill-ups" ready to his hand—reputable, decently-bound volumes, at moderate prices. Suddenly he asked, "Would you like a Feyjoó?" "A what?" I returned. The bibliophile pronounced the name as though it rhymed with "Taboo." But he brought his Feyjoó forward, and I looked into Don Benito; and when I got him home I gleefully found that there was much "meat" on the rare old Benedictine—notably in the "Cartas Eruditas y Curiosas." G. A. S.

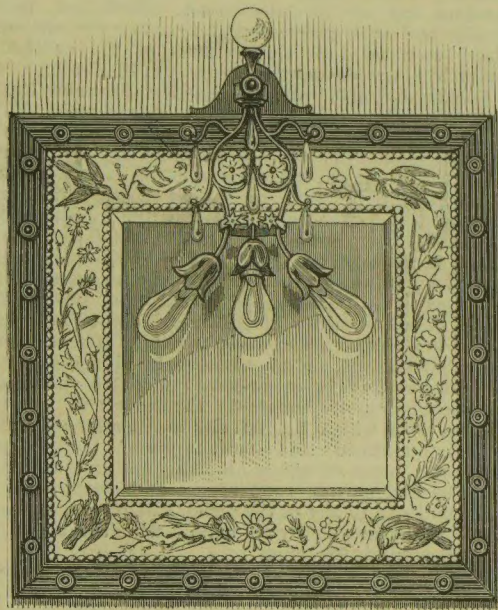
THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



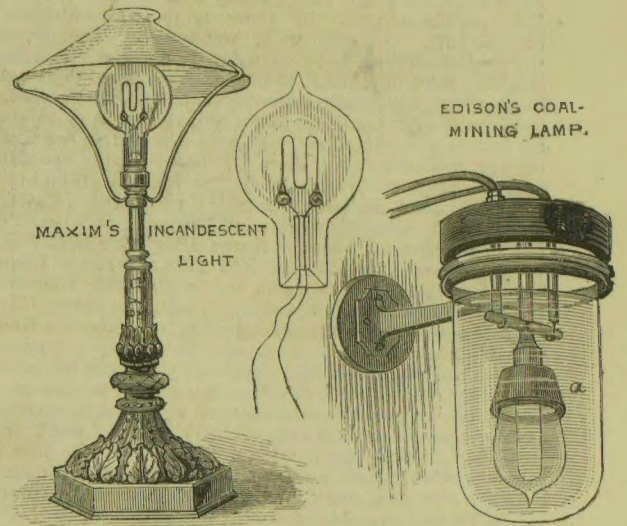
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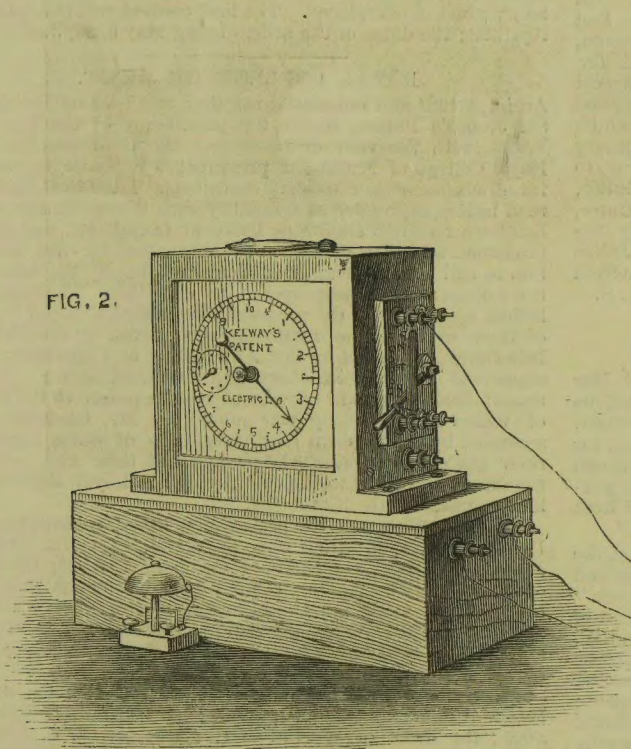
SWAN'S AND EDISON'S INCANDESCENT LAMPS.



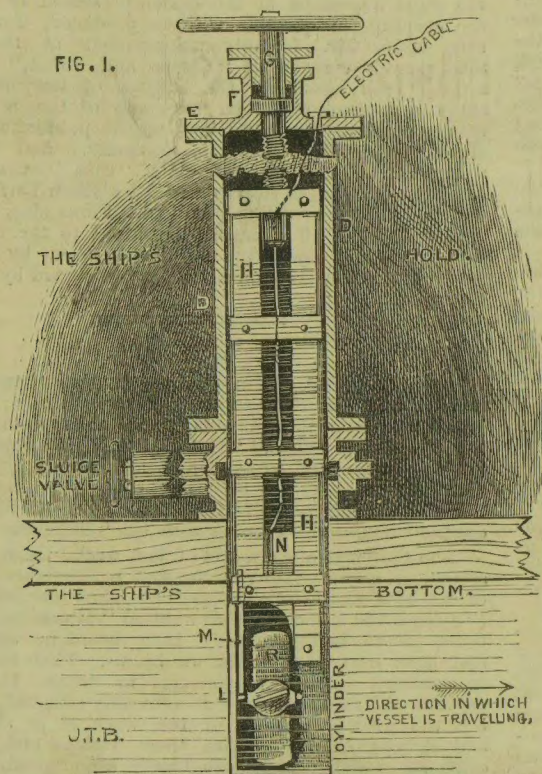
EDISON'S LIGHT IN EXHIBITION COURT.



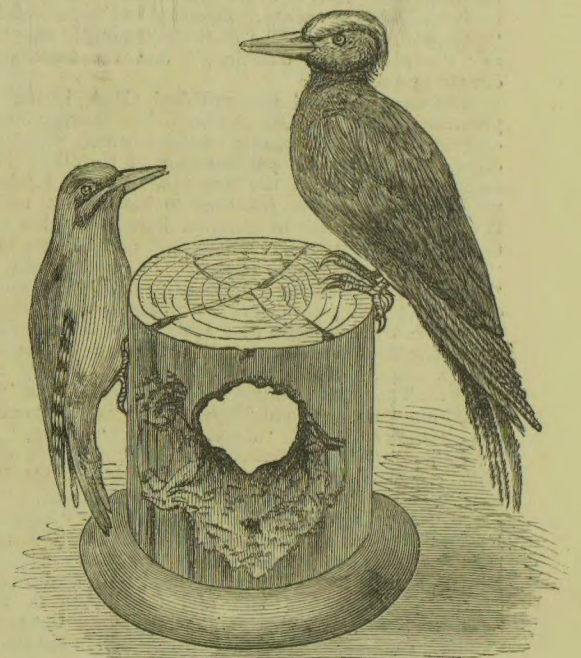
EDISON'S AND MAXIM'S INCANDESCENT LAMPS.



KELWAY'S ELECTRIC LOG.



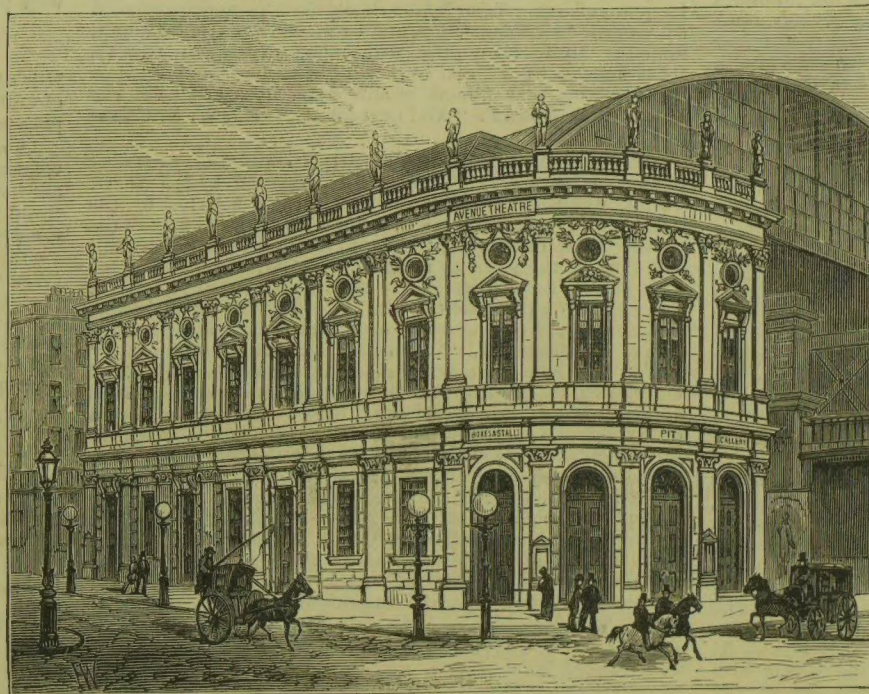
KELWAY'S ELECTRIC LOG.



NORWEGIAN WOODPECKERS AND TELEGRAPH POLE.

THE ROYAL AVENUE THEATRE.

This new theatre, which will be opened by its proprietor, Mr. Sefton Parry, on the 11th inst., is situated at the bottom of Northumberland Avenue, its front extending 160 ft. from Craven-street to the Thames Embankment, and forming a bold curve, at two thirds that length from above, facing towards Westminster Bridge. The back of the theatre is close against the Charing-cross Railway Station. The elevation, of Portland stone, is in the French Renaissance style, with some ornamental carving, and with a number of statues, including Shakspeare, between Comedy and Tragedy, over the principal entrance; the sculptor is Mr. Flows, of Brixton. The principal entrance to the dress circle and stalls is on the curve of the front; to the right of this, as you face the building, are the pit and gallery entrances, on the Victoria Embankment; while to the left, in the direction of Craven-street, are windows, and a private entrance to the Prince of Wales's box, and the stage entrance is in Craven-street. With regard to the interior, the dimensions of the auditorium are 65 ft. by 52 ft.; and the stage is 52 ft. broad, and 32 ft. deep, from front to



THE ROYAL AVENUE THEATRE, CHARING-CROSS.

back. The orchestra is large enough to accommodate thirty performers. There are six rows of stalls, and a pit behind which holds three hundred people; one tier of dress circle boxes, above the pit; amphitheatre stalls and amphitheatre, over the dress circle; and private boxes on each side, with large proscenium boxes, giving accommodation for 1200 or 1300 people altogether. The dressing-rooms are under the auditorium, in the basement, which has been carried down 40 ft. The main floor of the house is fire-proof, as well as the staircases, corridors, and saloons; and the passages, staircases, and exits have been arranged strictly in accordance with the latest regulations and by-laws of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The architects of the theatre are Messrs. Fowler and Hill, of Serjeants' Inn; the contractors were Messrs. Kirk and Randall, of Woolwich. The internal decorations, of French character, are in carton-pierre, by Mr. Boekbinder; their colour ivory and gold. Around the ceiling are medallion portraits of famous dramatic poets of all nations. The lighting is by a handsome glass chandelier in the middle of the house. The drapery, curtains and seats, are of red damask. The Royal Avenue Theatre will open with a revival of Offenbach's "Madame Favart."

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The "Æsthetic Quadrille," which created such a *furor* during the last nights of the Covent Garden pantomime, and was first performed before the Prince and Princess of Wales, has been transplanted, with complete success and nightly-increasing attractiveness, to the Britannia—the "Great Theatre," Hoxton—and to the Opéra Comique. To the last-named theatre I went on Tuesday to see the "Æsthetic" gloss on the Code of Terpsichore as invented by Mr. Alfred Gibbons, arranged by Mr. Alfred Dewinne, and performed by Messrs. Julian Girard, Frederick Girard, Victor Girard, Marius Girard, and Mdles. Alice Holt, Harriette Lauri, Emily Allcroft, and Mdle. Rosa. The costumes worn by these nimble funambulists and *lalerine* are, to begin with, wonderful. The dresses of the gentlemen seem to be a combination of the "Bunthorne's Bride" wardrobe, and the mediæval garb depicted by Sandro Botticelli, Andrea Mantegna, and Cesare Vecellio. The appearance of the ladies it might be invidious to particularise; for just as the ploughboy, who was directed to count a herd of pigs, declared that "there was one little pig ran about so that he could not count him"; so did the charming lady dancers in the "Æsthetic Quadrille" present such a generally kaleidoscopic, chameleon-like, and Protean aspect that I could not well make out whether it was Miss Alice Holt who had been suddenly transformed into Miss Harriette Lauri, or whether Miss Emily Allcroft was really Miss Allcroft herself, or Mdle. Rosa. Speaking broadly, however, it struck me that one fair choreographer looked like Canova's Dancing Girl in a pink sacque, another like the Huntress Diana in a "tea-gown," a third like the Cumæan Sybil under the influence of zœdæne, and a fourth like Miss Ellen Terry as Camma gone mad. The ladies all carried immense fans, and the gentlemen Japanese parasols. This extraordinary "octet" went through a number of astonishing attitudes. The Girards put their legs over other people's shoulders, and the tips of their toes into their own eyes, and "jumped over themselves," so to speak. The ladies turned and twisted and pranced and languished, and periodically they all "flopped" prone to the stage. They managed to get up again very gracefully, and leaped, capered, languished, and "flopped" *de novo*. Of course, they were rapturously applauded during this phenomenally agile, and—for all its madcap wildness—symmetrical performance. They were, I may incidentally remark, much more "Æsthetic" than probably they themselves thought. When I came home I asked myself where I had seen something approximating to these fantastic postures, to these strange, weird, but not uncouth antics. I reached down my Montfaucon, my Agincourt, and my Krause's "Gymnastik und Agonistik der Hellenen." I arrived at length at the conclusion that the "Æsthetic Quadrille" bore no slight resemblance to an ancient bas-relief of a "rally" of Bacchanals made mobile and translated into brilliant colour. Dancing has been defined as the "poetry of motion." The Æsthetic Quadrille may be defined as "the hysteria of dancing;" and the Bacchantes were clearly hysterical.

The amiable and accomplished Miss Litton and the youthful and ardent Mr. Kyle Bellow having happily recovered from the alarming accident which befell them the other night during the performance at the Globe Theatre—a surgical appliance on the lower part of Mr. Kyle Bellow's visage still, however, pointing to his recent mishap—the two excellent artists in question have been able to resume their parts in Messrs. Paul Meritt and George Conquest's "sensational domestic drama," in seven acts, entitled "Mankind; or, Beggar Your Neighbour." The story of this capital play amply bears out its frankly-cynical title. Twenty characters are scheduled in a rather pedantically formulated list of the *dramatis personæ*, which is made out as though it were a census paper, or a proposal for a life assurance policy. The list comprises one "loyal," one "respectable," one "cheeky," one "breezy," one "meek," one "busy," one "trustful," one "simple," one "loving," and one "reliable" (odious word!) personage; the rest of "Mankind" at the Globe are "out-and-out" rascals, being respectively described as "grasping," "bumptious," "remorseless," "cool," "pugnacious," "cruel," and "humbugging." I would rather not attempt to analyse the plot of "Mankind"—that way madness would lie. Messrs. Paul Meritt and George Conquest are skilled dramatic chefs in the melodramatic line; and they have, in this most interesting and exciting play, which never hangs fire for a minute, concocted a kind of sensational *bouillabaisse*, containing all kinds of strange fishes. The recipe for this ingenious medley might run practically thus. Take a Witch's Cauldron and set it over a blue fire. Strangle a disreputable junior partner of a money-lender and throw into the pot. Hang the other money-lender for murdering his colleague and throw him in, likewise. Half drown a virtuous young married lady and in with her. Beat a small clever child in black stockings very hard to make her tender and pop her in. Make a merciless villain blow out his worthless brains and fling him in. Add a cup of coffee well poisoned. Flavour with a stolen will, a Chubb's burglar-proof safe, several forgeries, a good deal of genial humour, an old woman's gingham umbrella, some seaweed from Ramsgate Sands, some gravel from a garden on the Thames Embankment, a rasber of bacon from a coffee-tavern, a quartern of gin, a "Gladstone" bag, a small quantity of blood, a pinch of gunpowder, and any amount of vigorous acting, and then you have your *bouillabaisse*—your "Mankind." Make the gruel very thick and slab; *et servez, chaud*. I had been told that the play of Messrs. Meritt and Conquest was too "transpontine" in its colour; but I hold that the Trastevere of London must be a very fortunate district if dramas so good as "Mankind" are often produced there. The play ought to "draw" as "Taken from Life" is drawing at the Adelphi and "The Lights of London" at the Princess's. The acting in "Mankind" is excellent. Nothing could be more artistic than Mr. George Conquest's "make up" as the horrible old usurer Groodge, nor more powerful than his rendering of the part. Miss Litton was irresistibly fascinating, and full of quiet, heartfelt pathos, as the ill-used wife, Mrs. Maitland; and Mr. Kyle Bellow's impersonation of the gallant Philip Warren was chivalrous in bearing and eloquent in diction. The fair-haired graceful little girl in sable hose, Miss Katie Barry, who played Mrs. Maitland's daughter, acquitted herself to admiration, and seems to me to have all the making of a first-rate actress in her; and Mr. John G. Wilton and Miss Harriet Claremont as a pugnacious costermonger and his bouncing wife were exceedingly racy and amusing. Mr. J. G. Wilton must also be congratulated on his strict attention to the requirements of realism in his costume as a "coster." His corduroy "kicksies," with the "artful fakement" at the bottom, are in strictest accordance with the "æsthetic" traditions of the "Cut." Messrs. J. A. Rosier, Frank Huntley, Lizzie Claremont (the old woman with the umbrella), and Miss Goldney (the adored one of the chivalrous Philip Warren) were also very good. I hope that "Mankind" will have a long run, and bring plenty of money to the Globe Theatre.

More new theatres! Two or three are, I hear, in actual

course of construction, one or two more are in embryo; and another is now completely built, decorated, swept, garnished, and furnished. The new dramatic temple to which I allude is the Royal Avenue Theatre, on Northumberland-avenue, which, in a very few days, will be opened, under the management of the popular M. Marius, with the always fascinating operabouffe, by Offenbach, "Madame Favart." I have had the advantage of making a narrow inspection of the Avenue Theatre, which strikes me as being, considering its dimensions, one of the handsomest, tastefullest, most comfortable and *safest* theatres that I have ever visited. And I have seen most of the theatres of the civilised world. The architect of the new theatre is Mr. F. Fowler, of the firm of Fowler and Hill; the lessee is Mr. Edmund Burke; the manager, as I have said, the vivacious French *artiste*, M. Marius; and the proprietor of the theatre, under whose immediate personal supervision the whole of the work has been carried out, is Mr. Sefton Parry, who has already, I believe, taken the leading part in building some eight theatres in London and the provinces. The building is in the richest and purest style of the French Renaissance, and the decoration of the interior is especially beautiful; the circular ceiling of the auditorium being divided into twelve compartments, containing as many "cartouche" portraits of famous dramatic writers of all countries and all ages—from Shakespeare and Molière to Goldsmith and Beaumarchais. These portraits are elaborately painted, and may be called real works of art. The plastic decorations, in *carton-pierre*, modelled and supplied by Mr. Boekbinder, are eminently luxurious and tasteful; the statuary, with which the interior is liberally embellished, is graceful and refined; and—most important features, perhaps, of all—the means of egress are many and easy of access; the vestibules and corridors are roomy and commodious; there will be no locks to any of the doors, which open outward; the pit and stalls are nearly on a level with the street, and the entire structure is fire-proof.

This instant Saturday afternoon will take place at the Lyceum the last performance, for this season at least, of Mr. Albery's comedy of "Two Roses," of which Mr. Henry Irving as Mr. Digby Grant, and Mr. David James as "Our Mr. Jenkins," have endowed us with such delightful reminiscences. The theatre is to be closed on Saturday evening, and on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday; when it may be presumed that the last rehearsals will be held and the last finishing touches given to the accessories of a momentous performance. Wednesday, the eighth instant, will be marked by an event which will probably be the most important in the dramatic season of 1882. On the evening in question will be produced, for the first time under Mr. Irving's management at the Lyceum, Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," which for a long time has been the subject of the most earnest study and preparation on the part of the accomplished manager and his company, and on the production of which almost unprecedented scenic, decorative, and sumptuary splendour will be lavished. The "cast," in addition to Mr. Henry Irving as Romeo and Miss Ellen Terry as Juliet, will include Mrs. Stirling, Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Terriss. The music incidental to the tragedy has been composed specially for the occasion by Sir Julius Benedict; and the costumes have been designed by Mr. Alfred Thompson.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

Of the Carl Rosa Opera Company's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre there is nothing special to say; repetitions of works recently noticed having prevailed since our last record. For Wednesday evening "Il Trovatore" was announced, for the only time this season, and this (Saturday) afternoon Wagner's "Rienzi" is to be given.—A new series of performances of operas in English by members of the Carl Rosa company begins this evening with the "Bohemian Girl."

The Philharmonic Concert of last week—the second of the seventieth season—included the first performance in England of one of Franz Liszt's twelve "Symphonische Dichtungen" ("Symphonic Poems"), that entitled "Hungaria." Most of these pieces had previously been heard in this country, and have been commented on by us. That now referred to contains some few passages in which the peculiar rhythm of Hungarian music is agreeably reflected, or copied; but the greater portion of the work is in that inflated and exaggerated style, with those violent and spasmodic contrasts which characterise Liszt's larger productions and preclude them from being considered as compositions, properly so-called, being rather the eccentric outpourings of ill-regulated musical thought that is demonstrative rather than reflective, and utterly defiant of all coherence, or of any amenableness to classical precedent. The other orchestral pieces at the concert referred to—Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony and Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture—were eminently welcome, from the force of contrast. Herr Scharwenka played Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor with success, but with an occasional exaggeration of energy, his powers having been better exemplified in unaccompanied solos of his own composition, and by Mendelssohn and Chopin. Madame Marie Roze sang with much expression Gluck's "Divinités du Styx" and Berlioz's "Absence," and Madame Trebelli gave, with fine voice and style, Mozart's "Voi che sapete," and Rossini's "Ah! quel giorno." Mr. W. G. Cousins conducted ably.

At the Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) week a new "Te Deum," composed by Mr. W. G. Cousins, was performed for the first time, conducted by the composer. It contains some effective writing, especially in the closing fugue movement, "O Lord, in Thee have I trusted." The tone of the work as a whole, however, is somewhat incongruous in the mixture of the sacred and secular styles. It was generally well rendered, with the exception of a misunderstanding on the part of some of the choristers during a few bars of the movement, "We believe that Thou shalt come." The "Te Deum" was preceded by Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and followed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," both which were conducted by Mr. Sinton, who replaces Sir Michael Costa during this gentleman's illness. The solo vocalists in the psalm were Mrs. Suter (in consequence of the non-arrival of Miss Beebe) and Messrs. Carter, Beckett, F. King, and H. Cross. In the "Te Deum" the soloists were Miss Beebe, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King; these two gentlemen, Miss A. Marriott, and Madame Patey having given great effect to the solo music in Mr. Sullivan's work. Mrs. Suter's ready efficiency, in a sudden emergency, deserves special recognition.

Mr. W. Macfarren gave the first of his series of orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, when a well-selected band played, with fine effect, his overture to Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fifth," those to Weber's "Oberon" and Mozart's "Zauberflöte," and Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Miss M. Gyde gave a very artistic rendering of Mr. W. Macfarren's "Concertstück" for pianoforte, with orchestra, and M. Sinton played Mendelssohn's

violin concerto with skilful execution. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss M. Davies and Mr. Santley. Mr. W. Macfarren conducted ably.

Herr Joachim made his second appearance at the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, and his third at that of Monday evening. He will continue to be the leading violinist until the end of the season. Much interest is felt in the reappearance of Madame Schumann next Monday, when the great pianist will assuredly receive an enthusiastic welcome.

The Matinée Musicale given at Steinway Hall last week by MM. Ferdinand and Hermann Carri, displayed the high technical skill of each, of the former as a solo violinist in pieces by Paganini and Ernst, and of the latter in solos by Liszt, Chopin, and other composers, both artists having been associated in sonatas by Gade and Rubinstein.

The fourth of Mr. Sims Reeves's concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music—at St. James's Hall—took place on Tuesday evening, when the programme included effective vocal performances by Madame Trebelli, Misses Santley, S. Jones, and C. Elliott, Mr. Santley, and Mr. H. Reeves; and the skilful playing of the "Anemoic Union," directed by Mr. Lazarus. Mr. Sims Reeves was prevented from appearing, in consequence of a sudden attack of hoarseness and sore throat. The last concert of the series—previous to Mr. Reeves resuming his farewell tour in the provinces—is announced for March 21.

The second of Mr. Henry Holmes's pleasant "Musical Evenings," at the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Wednesday evening with a sterling selection of classical instrumental music, Mr. Holmes being the leading violinist and Madame Haas the pianist.

St. David's Day was celebrated by special concerts—of a national character—on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall and the Alexandra Palace.

Mr. W. Bache's orchestral concert took place on Thursday evening, the programme having consisted entirely of music by Liszt. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Miss Josephine Agabeg will give her third annual evening concert on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Steinway Hall.

The prospectus of Mr. W. Ganz's new series of afternoon orchestral concerts is of great interest, the arrangements including the production (for the first time here) of Liszt's grand symphony to Dante's "Divina Commedia"—for orchestra and chorus of female voices—a new pianoforte concerto by Signor Sgambati (of Rome), and the music of Gluck's opera "Iphigénie en Tauride"—besides the repetition of many great masterpieces. The first concert will take place on April 22; the dates of the others being May 6, 20, June 3, 17.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

An important and influential meeting was held on Tuesday at St. James's Palace, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, with the view of promoting the establishment of a Royal College of Music for providing systematic instruction for all classes of her Majesty's subjects. His Royal Highness read letters expressive of sympathy with the movement which had been received from the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian, and then explained the reasons which had induced him to call the meeting, and described briefly the nature of the college which it is proposed to establish. The first resolution, approving of the proposal to establish a Royal College of Music as a national institution was moved by the Duke of Edinburgh, seconded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and supported by Lord Rosebery and the Lord Mayor. It was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks passed to the Prince of Wales for presiding was moved by Mr. Gladstone and seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote, both of whom expressed their strong approval of the project and their high sense of the service rendered to the country by his Royal Highness in having initiated the movement.

The following was the preliminary list of subscriptions:—Her Majesty, £500; the Prince of Wales, £250; the Duke of Edinburgh, £250; the Duke of Connaught, £100; the Duke of Albany, £100. Among other offers of support that have been already made are the following:—Her Majesty's Commissioners of 1851—£500 per annum, representing, at twenty-five years' purchase, £12,500; Mr. Freake's Building, presented by Mr. Freake; Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., £1000; Mr. S. Morley, M.P., £1000; Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co., £1000; Messrs. Collard and Collard, £1000; Sir Edward Scott, Bart., £600; the Duke of Westminster, £500; Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. for Norwich, £500; Mr. Jeremiah Colman, of Carshalton Park, £500; Mr. Pfeiffer, £500; Sir Donald Currie, M.P., £500; Mr. Thomas Chappell, £500; Mr. Howard Morley, £500; Mr. Charles Morley, £500; Messrs. Boosey and Co., £500; Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, £250; Mr. Warren De La Rue, £250; Messrs. Elkington and Co., £210; Mr. Edward L. Lawson, £200; the Earl of Rosebery, £100; Messrs. N. M. Rothschild, £100; Mr. Arthur Chappell, £100; Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, £100; Messrs. Metzler and Co., £100; Mr. Joseph Williams, £100; Mr. Maxwell, £100; Mr. Carl Rosa, £100. Additional subscriptions, to a considerable amount, were promised at the meeting.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the Royal family will be present at the Easter Monday Review at Portsmouth.

A memorandum has been issued to commanding officers of volunteer corps notifying that 15,000 Volunteers will be allowed to attend the military manoeuvres which it is proposed to hold in the vicinity of Aldershot in the autumn of the present year.

Princess Mary Adelaide presented the prizes to the Queen's (Westminster) last Saturday evening, the ceremony taking place in Westminster Hall. The regiment showed, it was stated, a satisfactory increase in efficiency and numerical strength. A handsome testimonial was given to the Duke of Westminster in token of his long connection with the regiment. At a dinner subsequently held Sir Garnet Wolsley, Lord Elcho, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., were among the guests. Sir Garnet Wolsley expressed the hope that the time would come when every regiment in the Army would consist of battalions of regulars, of militia, and of volunteers.

The Prince of Wales presided at the regimental dinner of the Civil Service Rifles at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the formation of the corps. He was supported by the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Bury, Lord Suffield, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, including the Secretary for War, who takes an interest in the Volunteer movement.

During the past week 53,581 indoor and 44,558 outdoor paupers were relieved in London, making a total of 98,139 against 101,154 in the corresponding week of last year. The principal falling off is in the north district, both the east and south showing an increase. The number of vagrants relieved was 843.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SAVAGE CLUB.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

On Sunday last Victor Hugo entered upon his eighty-first year. The event was celebrated, by order of the Minister of Fine Arts, at the Comédie Française by a gratuitous performance of "Hernani," followed by the crowning of the bust of the poet and the recitation of some verses on the occasion by François Coppée. The event was also celebrated in a similar way at the Gaité and at the Odéon. At the poet's house in the Avenue Victor Hugo there was a family dinner, followed by a reception, at which some three hundred people were present. Of course, these manifestations cannot be compared with the apotheosis of this time last year; still they are worthy of notice. Victor Hugo is, as it were, witness of his own immortality, and after having been the most abused man in France he has become the most universally acclaimed. In spite of his great age, Victor Hugo is in good health, and his mental activity is still great. He writes every day, and his posthumous works will certainly form many volumes. Since the "Burgraves" were hissed at the Comédie Française in 1843, Victor Hugo has firmly refused to allow any of his unpublished dramas to be played until after his death. These dramas are locked up in an iron box with other manuscripts. They are "Torquemada," "La Grand'mère," "L'Épée," "Peut-être, Frère de Gavroche," and a fairy piece, "La Forêt Mouillée," in which the characters are trees and flowers.

Lent, the period of penitence and mortification, does not make much difference in the existence of the majority of the Parisians. Balls, and even masked balls, continue to be given. The second and last ball at the Elysée will take place on Thursday, the 2nd, and on Sunday the President and his wife will celebrate by a family dinner the fête of their son-in-law, Mr. Wilson. Nevertheless, some of the high-life journals, which combine so ingeniously worldliness and penitence, religion, and poudre de riz, maintain that dancing during Lent is improper. You may receive in the evening, but you can only offer "a game of whist, a grave chat, a little classical music, and fruit syrups!" Furthermore, flowers are forbidden; "in the salon and the *retiro*, nothing but green foliage plants. But in the oratory, bouquets of roses, branches of lilac, masses of primroses." And to think that the more democratic we become the more people like to read this kind of back-stairs high-life "truck," as the Americans would call it! How much more edifying it is to learn that the Countess of Paris has been safely delivered of a daughter at Cannes! and then, by reference to the "Almanach de Gotha," to find that the newly arrived Princess has two sisters and a brother, who were born in England, and whose ages are respectively seventeen, eleven, and thirteen years!

M. Tissot, who is to succeed M. Challemeil-Lacour as French Minister at London, is a doctor of letters, corresponding member of the Academy of Inscriptions, author of a treatise "De lacu Tritonide," and of several archaeological and geographical monographs; in short, a most erudite and accomplished gentleman, who has seen much of men and things, and who is anxious to see more. Therefore he likes to have people to dinner, and so the French Legation is likely to be more animated than it has been for some time past.

Yesterday the senators were convoked to an extraordinary sitting. M. Tirard had an important communication to make relative to the affair of the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. The prorogation expired to-day, and, as the negotiations now in hand have not yet led to any result, M. Tirard wished the old treaty to be once more prorogued until May 15. The Senate voted the proposition without discussion.

Two senatorial and ten legislative elections took place last Sunday; in all cases the moderate Republicans were successful. The Monarchists are getting more and more resigned to their fate. They recognise that they cannot contend against the Republic. "The increasing heaviness of taxes," says a leading Conservative organ, "the encroachment upon all liberties, the contempt of the rights of conscience, the brutal malevolence of the governors for all who do not think as they do, the systematic keeping away of all who have worth or position, such are the principal arguments on which we count for the enlightenment of opinion. Well! we must confess they do not seem to have great influence." This admission is an eloquent commentary on the present state of France, a state with which the majority are quite satisfied.

It is astonishing what the Parisians will do for foreign women. For the last month everybody has been talking about a young Russian girl, Mlle. Julie Feyghine, for whom, it was said, the Comédie Française was mounting Musset's piece, "Barberine." And we were told marvels about Mlle. Feyghine's blonde hair, about her skill in riding, rowing, and shooting. She was to rival Sarah Bernhardt in eccentricity and talent. Well, "Barberine" was played last night, much too solemnly and pompously. The piece turned out to be not particularly interesting on the stage, far inferior to the average of Musset's pieces, cold and artificial. And Mlle. Feyghine? Charming; but she shows no dramatic talent, and then her efforts to overcome her Russian accent succeed only in converting it into the accent of Auvergne!

On Monday the Assize Court of the Seine judged Emile Florion, a young weaver who came to Paris from Reims, on foot, last October, in order to assassinate Gambetta. It appears from the young man's own confession that for three days he hung round the Palais Bourbon, armed with a revolver, on the watch for "the man with a glass eye." But, as the President is not in the habit of going out on foot, Florion never managed to catch him. Then, with a view to killing some member of the *bourgeoisie*, Florion shot at a Doctor Meymar, in the Avenue de Neuilly. He missed the doctor, and then tried to shoot himself, and missed again. The doctors have pronounced Florion to be quite sane. In court, yesterday, he spoke with perfect consistency, and with the most ferocious hatred of the capitalists who exploit the working classes. He is a victim of the rantings of Louise Michel and of the other Socialist orators. In wishing to kill Gambetta, Florion wished to revenge labour against capital. He simply carried into execution the theories that are proclaimed almost daily in the Socialist meetings and the Socialist journals. The Court condemned the young man to twenty years' penal servitude; and he was taken out of court howling, "Vive la Révolution Sociale!"

T. C.

The Prince of Wales on Monday presided over a public meeting in connection with the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon read the report, and a resolution approving of this document and of the exhibition to be opened on May 1, 1883, was moved by the Duke of Edinburgh, who expressed his sense of the importance of developing the fisheries of Ireland, now almost entirely neglected by the native population. Earl Granville seconded the motion; and amongst the other speakers were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir Alexander Galt, and the Lord Mayor.

The Extra Supplement.

THE SAVAGE CLUB.

The Prince of Wales, in the graceful little speech delivered at the annual dinner of the club at Willis's Rooms, caused some amusement by stating that one of his nephews had wonderfully expressed surprise because he was about to dine with Savages. It was necessary for his Royal Highness to explain that the savagery of the brotherhood, with which he during the evening allied himself, was nothing more than an expression. There are many persons even now to whom it is necessary also to explain that the club is not named after Richard Savage. The title was a bit of spontaneous fun amongst the originators, and they, so to speak, drove it home by adorning their rooms with spears, war-clubs, shields, tomahawks, and certain hideous effigies. Many clubs of a more or less Bohemian character have sprung up since, a quarter of a century ago, in an upper chamber in Vinegar-yard, the brothers Brough, Sala, Albert Smith, Frank Talford, the brothers Mayhew, Planché, and Andrew Halliday, formed the nucleus of the Savage band. An establishment of its own it never had, until, last year, it secured quarters at Lancaster House, in the Savoy. There were no regular annual dinners till lately, but at odd intervals the club emerged from its sequestered shade, and fitfully flashed across the public notice. It made an excellent start in 1860 by giving an amateur performance at the Lyceum Theatre in aid of the families of Bayle St. John and Dr. Franke. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal were in the Royal box, and the performance was artistically and pecuniarily an enormous success. During the exhibition of 1862 the Savage Club gave, at St. James's Hall, a dinner to the foreign journalists who had come to London as special correspondents; the chairman was Mr. Lowe, editor of the *Critic*, with Andrew Halliday and George Cruikshank as vice-chairmen, and the novelty which attached to the entertainment itself was intensified in the fact that seven languages were spoken by the post-prandial orators. In the following year an annual supper of a very unpretentious character was held at the Lyceum Tavern, and when the Club migrated to the Gordon Hotel what was virtually the first annual dinner was held under Mr. Tom Archer's chairmanship. This also was unpretentious; the price of the dinner ticket was limited to four shillings, and the simple tastes of the members were further illustrated on that occasion in a memorable outburst of horror when some unsophisticated Savage suggested that dress suits should be worn, and long pipes forsworn. The annual dinners, even when established, were not regularly observed; but there were special feasts—notably that to Mr. Godfrey Turner, on his return from the Jamaica riots. The chairman, John Oxenford, and the vice-chairmen, the two fast friends, Tom Hood and W. J. Prowse, have one by one passed away since that merry and enthusiastic gathering. Four or five years ago the Savages became, for that occasion only, Grosvenor Gallery young men, with Mr. Sala (literally one of the originals) in the chair, flanked right and left by such heavy guns as Sir Garnet Wolseley, Baker Pasha, and Major F. Burnaby, with his Khivan honours still thick upon him. The next dinner was at the Pall Mall Restaurant, Lord Dunraven in the chair, and Mr. Gladstone as chief guest. The Savage Club, amongst its other public performances, may reckon, without shamefacedness, moreover, the publication of its two volumes of amusing "papers." Of course in its recent acquisition of the *Heir Apparent* as an honorary member it has surpassed all previous efforts. The dinner at Willis's Rooms, as all the world knows, was a remarkably successful entertainment. Afterwards, the Prince of Wales repaired to Lancaster House, and in the attendance book in the lobby there appears the name "Albert Edward" writ fair and large, to witness to his induction. The club consists of nearly three hundred members, men of all ages, and mostly qualified by working connection with the professions which may almost be said to constitute the joyous science of modern times. At first the members were almost entirely journalists and playwrights, hard working journeymen of their craft, the survivors of whom have witnessed changes of which probably they never dreamed. How many ventures, even during twenty years, have made shipwreck! How marvellous the developments in Literature, Science, and Art! The Savage Club of to-day is fairly leavened with representatives of the guilds which go hand in hand together. Authors, journalists, actors, dramatists, artists, and musicians, who have made their mark, or who hope to make it, meet together on a common ground in the endeavour to help each other in the daily exercise of their callings.

The entertainment which followed the annual dinner was similar to that which occurs every Saturday evening after the modest repast which the Savages call their "House Dinner;" and Mr. Harry Furniss has happily depicted the best points of it in our Engraving. Messrs. Clarke, Drew, Hargitt, and Stanislaus are here opening the proceedings with a march (composed by Mr. Hargitt) upon two pianofortes; and everyone will recognise the genial, comical face of Mr. Toole in his mirth-provoking sketch, "Trying a Magistrate." A melody of Scotch airs by Messrs. Ratcliff and Barrett, two of the most accomplished Flautists of the day, is succeeded by Mr. George Grossmith's "Itinerant Niggers," whose fun is agreeably contrasted by the pathos of Mr. Maybrick's "Midshipmite." Comedy again comes to the front in Mr. Lionel Brough's "Muddled Railway Porter," and is succeeded by tender sentiment as Mr. Harry Walsham makes love a sweet sorrow in the melody of "Peggy Blane." Mr. Pyatt's fine bass voice seems to revel in the depths of the sea as he sings of the fate of the Diver; and surely no "Street Juggler," with cup, ball, and saucer, can excel in dexterity Mr. John Proctor's amazing imitation of his performance without any tools of the trade. Mr. Panton's miraculous gravity is seen as he delivers his side-splitting lecture upon "Time," which everybody has lost and nobody has found. Mr. Soden's relation of the embarrassing but eventually happy consequences of a "Bathe at Eastbourne" is succeeded by Mr. Maclean's "Tinkler's Wedding," a ballad of many verses, sung with an outburst of sustained energy that takes away the breath of everyone but the singer. Mr. John Farmer's "Music Lesson" brings us back to a "Parlour Pastime" frame of mind, but we are presently wafted away into the Sublime by Mr. Odell's recital of Mr. H. S. Leigh's fantastic "Legend of Furnival's Inn." Mr. Arthur Matthison's "Little Hero" is, as it deserves to be, in high favour with the public; but the "Silver Wedding," as recited by Mr. Fernandez, brings a refreshing surprise even to the admirers—and their name is legion—of that accomplished actor. The ceremony of the Prince of Wales signing the "Attendance Book" is witnessed, with varying expressions of interest, by the committee; and the "Group of Savages" are all men of note in their respective callings. The scene in the wigwag represents Mr. Frank Marshall singing burlesque praises of the "British Burglar, Bold and Free;" the Prince duly installed as a "Savage;" and every one of the assembled members desirous of proving himself the "best of all good company."

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The astute and adroit leadership of the late Earl of Beaconsfield may well be sadly missed at this juncture by the Conservative Party. Had the noble Earl been alive, it would scarcely have been possible for a young peer of the comparative inexperience of the Earl of Donoughmore to have led their Lordships into the untenable position they took up when they agreed to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act. The Prime Minister, a rare visitor to the House of Lords, was among the distinguished group of Commonsers that clustered at the foot of the Throne yesterday week, when final sanction was given to the Committee, composed of the following members:—

The Dukes of Norfolk, Somerset, Marlborough, and Abercorn, the Marquises of Salisbury and Waterford, Earls Stanhope and Cairns, the Earls of Pembroke, Clarendon, Donoughmore, Carysfort, and Dunraven, and Lords Penzance and Brabourne.

The Marquis of Landowne, the Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville seriously counselled their Lordships to forego the inquiry, the sitting of which was, nevertheless, insisted upon by Lord Donoughmore and by the Marquis of Salisbury, and, accordingly definitely settled.

From a tactical point of view, the action of the Lords played completely into the hands of Mr. Gladstone. The Bradlaugh episodes had, to a certain extent, disorganised the Ministerialists, and the adverse divisions had diminished the prestige of the Ministry itself within the walls of the House of Commons. But the decision of the Lords at once reunited the Liberal party. This union was made evident at the large meeting of Mr. Gladstone's supporters on Monday at the Premier's official residence, and was still more manifest the same day in the House, where the enthusiasm of the Ministerialists at the discomfiture of the Opposition was remarkable.

Of such moment was the Prime Minister's resolution held to be that the House of Lords may almost be said to have sat on Monday evening in the Peers' Gallery of the Lower Chamber. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leant over the barrier, and conversed with the Prince of Waldeck. Every seat in the house was occupied. The thorough restoration of confidence in Mr. Gladstone on the part of the Ministerialists was clear from the hearty ring of the cheers which greeted the Leader of the House when he rose to move that the orders of the day be postponed. The olive-branch held out at the last moment could not be accepted by Sir Stafford Northcote, who was unusually subdued in tone when he mildly suggested that the Lord's Committee would receive any advice the Government might have to tender. The noticeable features of this preliminary conversation were that the extreme wing of the Irish Home Rulers, led by Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Sexton, joined Mr. Chaplin in affirming the necessity of an inquiry into the administration of the Land Act, Mr. Shaw warmly lauded the Act, and sided with the Government in opposing the inquiry. But when it came to dividing, the Leaders of the Opposition appeared to repent of their bargain. Amid laughter from the Ministerial benches, two Irish members, Mr. R. Power and Mr. Redmond, advanced to the table as tellers for the Opposition. Loud and protracted cheering from the same quarter followed the announcement of the numbers—300 for Mr. Gladstone's motion, and 167 against it—majority for the Government, 133.

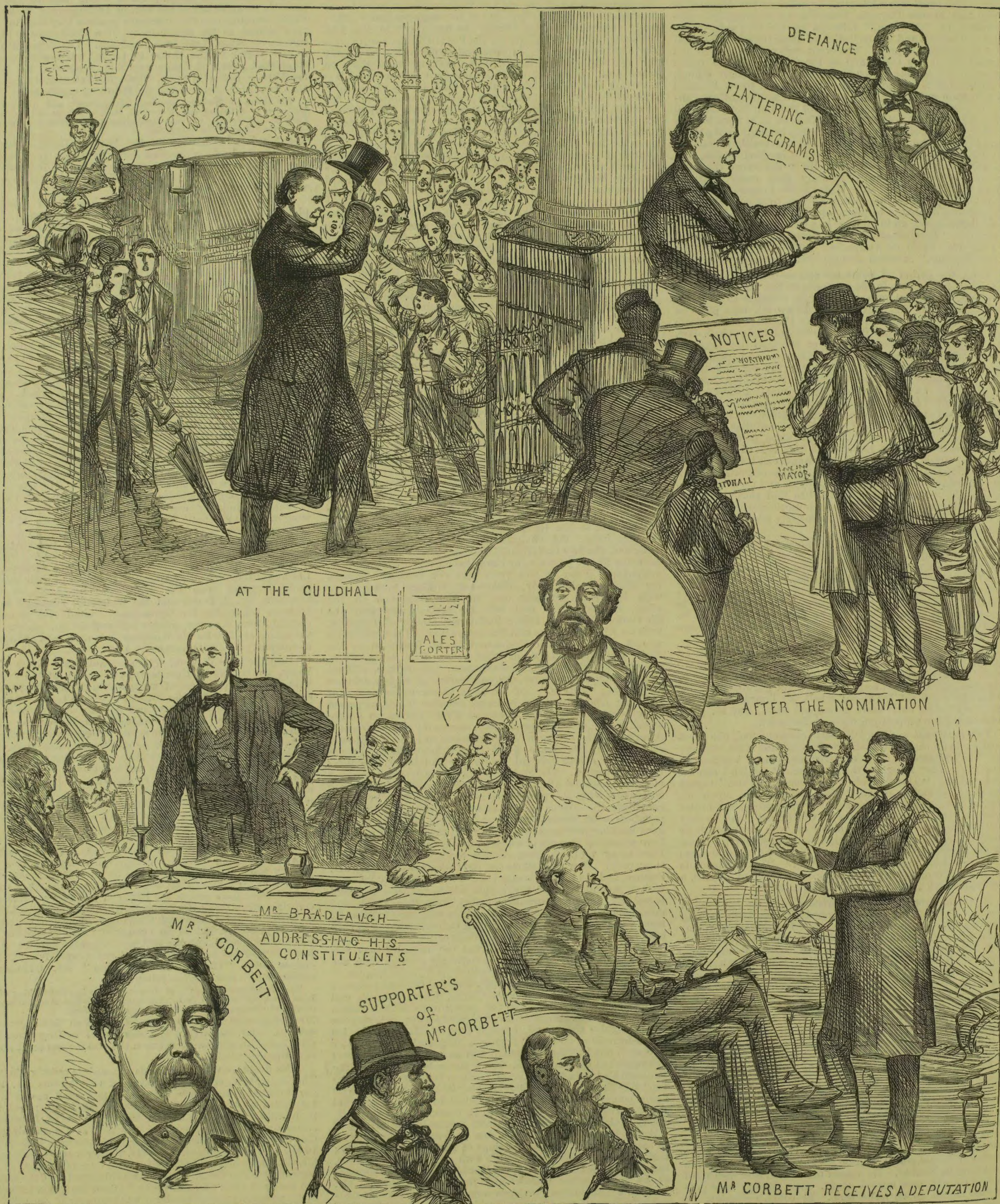
Inspired, as it were, by the enthusiastic cheers of his Party, Mr. Gladstone then began the speech of the evening with a ringing clearness of voice and a commanding energy such as even the Premier himself can have rarely surpassed. In point of brevity, lucidity, and cogency of argument, and power of delivery, this was, indeed, a model speech; and I venture to submit that members and reporters would alike feel grateful to Mr. Gladstone if he would only speak with equal terseness for the rest of the Session. Disclaiming any intention of inviting a vote of censure on the House of Lords, and pointing to the Commons' resolutions of 1839 and 1831 as precedents for present guidance, the Premier maintained a high level of eloquence throughout, passages of great rhetorical beauty being delivered with special force, that never failed to be emphasised by animated cheers. The Premier particularly dwelt on the fact that the Government relied chiefly on the Irish Land Act wherewith to combat the Land League; energetically insisted that the judicial work of the Act should not be interrupted; and commended to the notice of Mr. Justice O'Hagan the reply which Chief Justice Holt gave to the House of Lords on a memorable occasion, when that courageous Judge stoutly declared he had an authority independent of the House, by which he looked "to be protected, not to be arraigned." It was left to Mr. Gibson, the loudest speaker and most vigorous debater on the front Opposition bench, to defend the Lords' inquiry, and oppose with "the previous question" Mr. Gladstone's motion, which is worded as follows:—

That Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland.

Much eloquence has since been expended on this engrossing subject. But, happily, at the moment of writing there is a prospect of an agreement between the two Houses on the basis of mutual concession.

The debate on the Closure is meanwhile quietly shelved. The hobgoblin, or spirit of mischief that tempts Mr. Biggar to excess, has more than once prompted the member for Cavan to transgress the bounds of good taste; but this peculiarity on the part of Mr. Biggar has been facetiously accounted for by the reported statement of his schoolmaster that he had "always been a naughty, troublesome little boy." In the face of the opposition of Mr. Biggar and his colleagues, Mr. Gladstone last week secured several votes in Supply. At the beginning of the present week, it was observed that the seat of the leader of the "Fourth Party" (Lord Randolph Churchill being absent from indisposition) was temporarily occupied by Mr. Chaplin. It should also be mentioned that Sir Charles Dilke on Monday stated that the commercial relation of England with France would be that of the status quo up to May 15; that on Tuesday, the Attorney-General prevailed upon the House to declare by a majority of 188 the ineligibility of Mr. Michael Davitt, the political convict, to sit as member for Meath; that the same day, Earl Stanhope introduced into the Upper House a Bill for Reducing the Hours of Labour in Shops—for women and children—but withdrew the measure after a slight exhibition of the Earl of Rosebery's mature wisdom; and that Wednesday was devoted by the Commons to the consideration of Mr. Blennerhasset's Agricultural Holdings Bill for the total abolition of the law of distress for rent, the debate being eventually adjourned.

The London School Board on Thursday week adopted a petition to Parliament desiring that, in any reappropriation of the City trust funds, the suggestions of the Educational Endowments Committee of the Board for devoting the money towards the advancement of education in the metropolis may be considered. The proposal to establish schools for higher education was further discussed, but no decision was come to.



SKETCHES AT THE NORTHAMPTON ELECTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton, from the House of Commons, by the vote passed on Wednesday week, having made a new election requisite for that borough, the Speaker at once issued his writ; and the nomination took place on Monday last, at the Northampton Guildhall, before the Mayor, Mr. W. J. Peirce. Mr. Bradlaugh was proposed for re-election, and was opposed by a Conservative candidate, Mr. S. Corbett, who had no less than four nominations, the eight nominators being leading Conservatives, and behind these were thirty-two assenting burgesses, including two leading Nonconformists. There were eight assenting burgesses to Mr. Bradlaugh's nomination, which was proposed by Mr. J. Gurney, and seconded by Mr. R. Derby, both of them justices of the peace and former Mayors of the town. A small crowd assembled outside the Guildhall, and, beyond a little ebullition of feeling on the arrival of each

candidate, there was no demonstration. The polling was to take place on Thursday. Canvassing was vigorously continued by both parties after the nomination, and in the evening the candidates addressed meetings of their respective supporters. A reward of £20 is offered for any information which shall lead to conviction for bribery. The letter of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in which he recanted his former support of Mr. Bradlaugh, and stated that if he was an elector of Northampton he should vote for Mr. Bradlaugh's opponent "as an act of allegiance to God and to public morality" without the slightest compromise of his attachment to Liberal principles, was expected to influence the Nonconformist. It was believed that the majority of the Roman Catholic votes would also be given to Mr. Corbett or not recorded at all; for at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. Scott preached a

sermon strongly in opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh's candidature. At Mr. Corbett's meetings the speakers could not be heard in consequence of the disorder which prevailed. All attempts to restore order proved unavailing and eventually the proceedings broke up amid great tumult, free fights being the final result. This took place on Monday evening, at the Skating Rink; and next evening, at St. James's End, the Peacock Hotel, and the West Bridge. Stones were thrown at Mr. Corbett's carriage; and two Town Councillors were pelted, knocked down, and kicked. Mr. H. D. Labouchere, M.P., the sitting member for Northampton, has made great personal exertions on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh, speaking at the meetings of his supporters, and writing letters in his favour. The result of the polling would be made known at half-past seven on Thursday evening. Our sketches represent a few personal incidents of the election contest.



THE ÆSTHETIC QUADRILLE PARTY.—SEE "PLAYHOUSES," PAGE 206.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen arrived at Cadiz on Saturday last, and met with an enthusiastic reception. While King Alfonso and his suite were out hunting in Andalusia the King's horse was wounded by a wild boar. His Majesty dismounted and killed the animal with his hunting-knife.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber on Monday M. Rochussen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that France had consented to the prolongation of the present Treaty of Commerce until May 15.

GERMANY.

Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, has had interviews with the Emperor and Crown Prince in Berlin, and dined with Prince Bismarck. Such satisfactory explanations of General Skobeleff's speeches have been spontaneously given by the Russian Ambassador in Berlin that the incident may practically be regarded as at an end.

An infernal machine inclosed in a case exploded in a Berlin railway station on Tuesday week. It had been deposited for transmission, and was insured for a large amount, the contents being described as velvet, feathers, and furs. An arrest has been made.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath last Saturday the Secret Service Fund was agreed to after a long debate. The members of the left voted against it. The Upper House on Tuesday adopted the bill for establishing extraordinary tribunals in Dalmatia. The bill for a general Austro-Hungarian Customs tariff, which imposes protectionist duties upon a large number of articles, was then discussed. The bill passed in the form in which it was adopted by the Lower House.

Some severe fighting is reported from the Herzegovina, the Austrians advancing in four columns and utterly defeating the insurgents where they offered resistance. As a result, it is alleged of these defeats, thousands of rebels have found their way into Montenegro in a starving condition.

RUSSIA.

According to information received in Vienna, the Emperor and Empress of Russia intend to visit St. Petersburg on March 13, to attend a funeral service at the tomb of Alexander II. On the following day there will be a Court reception at the Gatchina Palace, when congratulations will be offered to their Majesties on their accession to the throne.

Judgment has been delivered in the Nihilist trial in St. Petersburg. Ten of the prisoners, including a woman, were sentenced to death; the rest to terms of penal servitude.

It has been determined by the Government to proceed during the current year with the construction of the following railways:—From Ekaterinburg to Tiumen, Siberia, a distance of 310 versts; a branch line of the Donetz Coal Railway; lines for the salt districts of Elton and Perekop; and a railway from Kieff to Viasma. The aggregate length of the proposed lines will be 1000 versts.

On Tuesday the Sultan gave audience to M. de Novikoff, the Russian Ambassador, whom he received with cordiality.

GREECE.

The debate on the election returns has begun in the Chamber of Deputies. On Monday the Chamber invalidated the election of M. Adamantos, for the town and island of Milo. The question was regarded as the first trial of strength between the Government and the Opposition. The resolution invalidating the election was carried by the Opposition by 112 votes against 95 recorded for the Government, who received the support of the party of M. Deliyannis.

AMERICA.

The President has nominated ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent for the post of Minister to Germany.

The Senate yesterday week passed the bill placing General Grant on the retired list of the Army, with a salary of 10,000 dols. a year.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed the bill removing the discriminating duty of 10 per cent upon tea and coffee from places to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

Congress has appropriated 100,000 dollars to the Secretary for War to issue rations to the sufferers by the Western floods.

Meetings of sympathy with the persecuted Jews of Russia have been held all over the States.

CANADA.

Sir S. L. Tilley presented the Budget in the Dominion House of Commons last Saturday. In the course of his speech he mentioned a number of articles to be added to the free list, and a number upon which duties would be altered. He said that at no period of the history of the country had the Government met Parliament with the finances in as good a position, credit so high, or the people more prosperous. He claimed that this state of affairs was greatly dependent upon the protective policy which was pursued. He estimated the revenue of the Dominion for 1882-3 at 30,600,000 dols., and the expenditure at 27,600,000 dols. The sales of land in the North-West, he said, would more than pay all the expenses incurred in making the Pacific Railroad.

It was announced that the Government had not considered the question of taking over the Canadian telegraph system. The bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed the second reading.

A telegram from Ottawa of Tuesday states that Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, had arrived there, and is the guest of the Marquis of Lorne.

The Hon. J. J. Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Quebec, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, has resigned. It is stated that Mr. Archambault will succeed to the vacant seat in the Cabinet, while Mr. Labryere will become Speaker without portfolio. Mr. Ross's resignation is attributed to the Government having sold the Occidental Railway to the Pacific Syndicate.

In the sitting of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, on the 23rd ult., the Railway Consolidation Bill passed through committee; and the Hon. Adams Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor, has signed the bill. A bill for abolishing the Legislative Council has been introduced.

The Legislature of British Columbia was opened on the 24th ult. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. C. F. Cornwall, who, in his speech on the occasion, stated that the revenue of the colony had exceeded the expenditure, and that the public debt had been diminished.

Sir Henry Bulwer, the new Governor of Natal, arrived at Capetown on the 23rd ult.

The returns of the elections to the Hawaiian House of Assembly point to the complete downfall of the old missionary influence, and the condemnation of their policy.

A telegram from Calcutta states that Gouapore has been partially destroyed by fire, and that the damage is estimated at twelve lacs of rupees. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G., lately Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor of the colony of British Guiana, in the place of Mr. C. H. Kortright, C.M.G., who retires on pension.

The Cape emigration agent sent out to the colony during February 299 emigrants, as against 196 in February of last year. They consisted of 249 artisans of all kinds and domestic servants, 33 agriculturists, and 17 recruits for the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

The English cricket team, under the captaincy of Mr. Alfred Shaw, after returning from New Zealand, played a return-match at Sydney against a combined Australian eleven. The Australians won by five wickets. A telegram from Melbourne on Tuesday states that the English team have won a match against the Victorian eleven by eight wickets.

A report has been issued by the Admiralty of a visit paid by her Majesty's ship *Thetis* to Pitcairn Island in April, 1881. The people were very happy and contented, and in perfect health. Their only fear was that they would be forgotten. The commander of the *Thetis* assured them that such would not be the case, and that as long as they continued to deserve attention the Admiral of the station would always, when able to do so, send a man-of-war to the island.

Commander Selby was buried at the Scutari Cemetery on the 22nd ult. Lord Dufferin and the members of the British Embassy attended, as well as the Russian Ambassador and the whole English colony in Constantinople. An aide-de-camp represented the Sultan. Mrs. Selby was detained by ice on the Danube, and did not arrive in time for the funeral. The four Albanian shepherds accused of Mr. Selby's murder underwent a preliminary examination on Sunday. The defence is that they know nothing about it. They had no hatchet, they say. They warned Captain Selby not to frighten their flocks, and bound him when he disregarded the injunction, but only to take him before the head shepherd, who ordered his release.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Keeley Hallowell, Mr. Jos. Knight, Mr. J. MacWhirter, A.R.A., and Mr. R. Caldecott, have been elected Members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

A marble statue to the memory of Sir Thomas White, a London merchant and Lord Mayor, in the reign of Queen Mary, is to be erected in Coventry by public subscription. He gave a large sum of money for the benefit of that city in 1542. The sculptors are Messrs. Wills, of London.

On Tuesday evening the president and council of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts had, by permission of the Lord Mayor, a conversation at the Mansion House, to meet the members of the City of London Society of Artists. The guests numbered about 2000. There was a large display of works of art, and a concert in the Egyptian Hall.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Privy Council, has appointed the 8th inst. for receiving a numerous deputation from the leading provincial towns which have libraries and art-galleries, whose representatives are anxious that larger help should be given by Government to such institutions by grants of duplicates or reproductions of works of art from the National Gallery, British Museum, &c., as well as by extending the circulation system from South Kensington.

Llandudno has been selected as the permanent locality for the Cambrian Academy of Arts, owing to its contiguity to Bettws-y-Coed and other sketching centres in the Vale of Conway, and the inaugural exhibition is fixed for June. Mr. Norbury has been elected the first president, and amongst the honorary members are Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Millais, Mr. Marks, Mr. Alma Tadema, and several more R.A.'s. The movement has the support of Lord Aberdare, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., Sir W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., and other noblemen identified with Wales.

Mr. George Augustus Sala presided last Saturday evening at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the West London School of Art, Great Titchfield-street. The school was founded in 1862, and, having completely outgrown the accommodation provided for it, it was removed some three years since to the present building specially erected for it. It is now the largest school of art in the metropolis. There was a large gathering of the students and their friends, who greeted Mr. G. A. Sala on his arrival to take the chair with hearty cheers. Mr. J. Rawle, head-master, read a report, in which he stated that the students had sent in 3888 works to South Kensington for examination, being 1311 more than in 1880. In the National Art competition they had gained four silver medals, five bronze medals, and six Queen's prizes, compared with three in 1880. Besides these they had gained a large number of prizes, general and local. Eleven pupils had gained four studentships, and Mr. Oscar Jurick, a former pupil, had gained a gold medal and travelling studentship. Mr. George Augustus Sala, who presided, gave one of his felicitous addresses:—

It happened (he said) that during more than a quarter of a century he had been, not only from sympathy but from the nature of his professional vocation, intimately connected with the interests of that art which was the object of his boyish and passionate love, and was still his stay and solace in the autumn of his life. England had been favoured as a nation with five distinct boons, which had materially conduced to the promotion of art education and to the destruction of that ugliness which not so very long ago prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The two first were the acquisition by the Government of the Elgin Marbles and the Great Exhibition of 1851, with its long and brilliant line of followers. The third was the revival of Gothic architecture, which was due partly to the Ritualism that followed the publication of "Tracts for the Times." A fourth boon came to us from a very far-off country indeed—Japan. From China we had learned little save to make willow-pattern plates. But from Japan we had learned a thousand beauties in design, in composition, in colour; and, although he was by no means crazy about "blue and white," although he could bear up under the spectacle of a Satsuma vase, and was not thrown into hysterics by an eight-mark teapot, he cheerfully recognised the vast benefits which our artists had received from the study of Japanese art. The fifth boon was photography, which had done truly valuable service in enabling us to contemplate exact representations of the great works of ancient art. It was clear that the immense art production that was going on around us could not be accomplished without an amazing amount of hard work; and if he had any practical object in addressing them that evening it was to impress on them the indispensable necessity of hard work. Let them labour with the determination to excel—first, in order that they might have the means of earning an honest livelihood; next, that they might become good citizens; and, lastly, for the pursuit of happiness (Cheers). A vote of thanks was enthusiastically accorded to Mr. Sala.

In the Registrar-General's return for last week it is stated that in London 2812 births and 1941 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 117, and the deaths by 135, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 35 from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 185 from whooping-cough, one from typhus fever, 27 from enteric fever, 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and one from simple cholera: thus 318 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 91 above the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 994 and 769 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 545 last week, but exceeded by 46 the corrected weekly average number: 344 were attributed to bronchitis, and 128 to pneumonia.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's life has been a busy one during the past week in carrying out both State and family duties. The Queen did not attend public service on Sunday, but Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Hélène of Waldeck were present at Divine service in the morning, performed in the private chapel at Windsor Castle by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.

At the council held on Monday by her Majesty, at which the Duke of Connaught was present, the Sheriffs of England and Wales were pricked; as also the Sheriff of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Right Hon. John Bright, the Premier, and Earl Spencer had audiences. Mr. W. H. White, of the War Office, was knighted; and the Hon. Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, presented an album to the Queen, containing views of the colony. Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at the castle.

Her Majesty came to town on Tuesday. Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Hélène of Waldeck also came to Buckingham Palace. Earl Granville had audience of the Queen, and the French Ambassador presented his letters of recall. The Duchess of Cambridge was visited by her Majesty and the members of the Royal family from Windsor. Their Royal Highnesses also visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Empress Eugénie. Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice went with the Duke of Edinburgh to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening.

The second Drawingroom of the season was held on Wednesday by her Majesty. The Court has since returned to Windsor.

The Royal family circle at the castle since the arrival of Prince Leopold and his bride elect has been augmented by distinguished guests joining the daily dining circle. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught remain at the castle. Her Royal Highness, who is now able to take slight exercise within the palace and goes out occasionally for a drive in the grounds, progresses favourably, though slowly, towards convalescence.

The Levée held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty at St. James's Palace, on Thursday week, was very numerously attended; the Royal circle, including the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, and also the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck. The usual state ceremony was observed.

The Queen has accepted the dedication of "Moro, the Painter of Antwerp," Balfe's latest-published opera.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The occupations of the Prince have been various. Last Saturday he presided at a council of the Duchy of Cornwall at Buckingham Gate, the Earl of Mount Edgumbe and Mr. Holzman taking the oaths as members of the Council. Visits were interchanged between his Royal Highness and Prince Waldeck of Pyrmont, who was at Buckingham Palace; and in the evening the Prince accompanied the Princess and his daughters to Drury Lane Theatre. Sunday was passed in the usual manner, the Royal family attending Divine service. The Prince presided on Monday at a meeting, held at Willis's Rooms, in connection with the proposed International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883; and in the evening he was in the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons with the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont and the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Teck being in the Ladies' Gallery. On Tuesday his Royal Highness held an important meeting at St. James's Palace to consider the advisability of establishing a National School for Music, he being supported by the Duke of Edinburgh and other Royal personages. The Prince and Princess visited the third annual English Cart-Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in the afternoon. On St. David's Day the chair at the regimental dinner of the Civil Service Rifles, held at Willis's Rooms, was filled by his Royal Highness. The Prince has had some runs with the Queen's hounds at Windsor, and he has also accompanied the Princess to the Strand Theatre and other places of amusement. Their Royal Highnesses will give a dance next Friday to celebrate the anniversary of their wedding day.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales landed at Ismailia on Wednesday, being received by the British Consul-General. After twenty-four hours of quarantine at Moses's Wells, the Princes were to pass up the Suez Canal on board the *Bacchante*. In obedience to instructions from the Foreign Office, Sir E. Malet will accompany their Royal Highnesses on a ten-days' trip up the Nile. Ismail Pasha Yousri has, by order of the Khedive, been specially detached for personal attendance on the Princes during their stay in Egypt.

The electrical exhibition at the Crystal Palace was last Saturday opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were accompanied by the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

Princess Louise of Lorne a few days since paid a visit to the Home for Fallen Women, Kerby-street, Poplar. Her Royal Highness was received by Mrs. Wilkes, the lady superintendent, and others connected with the institute, by whom she was conducted over the establishment.

The Duke of Connaught was present at the non-commissioned officers' ball, which was given at the Townhall, Windsor, after having dined with the officers of the Royal Horse Guards at the cavalry barracks. The Duke has appointed May 10 for the ninety-fourth anniversary festival dinner of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at which he will preside.

Prince Leopold presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Duchess of Teck presented the prizes to the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles last Saturday in Westminster Hall.

The Rev. W. A. Fearon, M.A., of Winchester College, has been appointed to the head-mastership of Durham Grammar School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Holden.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a very slight increase on those of the preceding week; the totals being 176 cattle, 890 sheep, 7180 quarters of beef, 1461 carcasses of mutton, and 250 hogs.

Following the example set by the Marquis of Bute, Mr. G. W. Duff-Asheton Smith, a land proprietor in Carnarvonshire, has intimated his readiness to assist in giving effect to the recommendations of Lord Aberdare's departmental commission upon higher education in the Principality by offering an eligible site at Carnarvon for the college recommended by such commission. The proposal has been taken up by the Town Council and other local public bodies, and memorials advocating the claims of Carnarvon, as the chief town in North Wales, as the *locale* of the college suggested by the commission are being extensively signed for presentation to the Education Department. Bangor, through the medium of its public bodies, is also presenting a case for the favourable consideration by the department of its claims to the college.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Dowby, Charles Edward; to be Vicar of Whaddon, Bucks.
 Bright, F. A., Curate of Caterham; Chaplain to Her Majesty's Guards, Caterham Barracks.
 Bromby, C. H., Bishop of Tasmania; Rector of Shrawardine-with-Montford.
 Brown, Philip Utton; Vicar of Ellingham.
 Bryans, E. de V., Curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; Vicar of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury.
 Cheetham, Archdeacon of Southwark, Professor of Pastoral Theology in King's College, London; and one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester; Archdeacon of Rochester.
 Child, Alfred; Rector of Upper Clatford.
 Collins, Joseph William, Vicar of Clare, Suffolk; Vicar of Holy Trinity, St. Lawrence, Thanet.
 Collison, Henry; Rector of East Bilney with Beetley annexed, Norfolk.
 Courtenay, Charles, Curate of St. Paul's, Onslow-square; Vicar of Upper Armley, Leeds.
 Crosse, Arthur B., Vicar of St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness; Surrogate for the Diocese of Carlisle.
 Curry, Joseph, Curate of Seaby; Vicar of North Kelsey.
 Dixon, William Taylor; Perpetual Curate of Yeovil Marsh.
 Douglas, James Wescomb; Vicar of Aldernaston, Berks.
 Eden, C. P., jun., Rector of Catsfield.
 French, William Day, M.A.; Rector of Sweffling St. Mary, Suffolk.
 Le Suenr, Joshua, M.A.; Rector of St. Brelade, Jersey.
 Lewis, Thomas Curling; Vicar of Sidcup.
 Mallett, William George, Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter; Rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter.
 Mellows, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Thornaby.
 Morison, J. W.; Vicar of All Saints', Wolverhampton; Vicar of Heath Town.
 Mouton, Ludovic Charles A.; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Sandown.
 Pennington, Arthur R.; Rector of Utterby; Prebendary of Aylesbury in Lincoln Cathedral.
 Richardson, Canon, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, joint Hon. Secretary to the Rochester Diocesan Society; Archdeacon of Southwark.
 Rogers, W. Moyle, Curate of Trusham, Bovey Tracey; Vicar of Bridgerule, near Holsworthy.
 Rutherford, Henry, Curate of Isleworth; Rector of Harford.
 Summs, A. H., Curate of St. John's, Clifton; Vicar of Kingsbridge.
 Smith, Edward Floyer Noel; Curate-in-charge of the Marlborough College Mission, Tottenham.
 Smith, I. G., Vicar of Great Malvern; Rural Dean of Powick Deanery.
 Smith, J. Finch, Vicar of Stopley; Perpetual Curate of Edensor.
 Thatcher, E. G., Curate; Perpetual Curate of Tunstall St. Mary.
 Thomas, Charles Frederick; Rector of Seartno.
 Turner, C. C., Rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter; Rector of Weargifford.
 Von-Sturmer, Heaton Edward; Rector of Scotton.
 Ward, John; Perpetual Curate of Queen Charlton.
 Ware, F. L.; Perpetual Curate of Shirebrook.
 Williams, W. J., Chaplain of Ripon Hospital; Perpetual Curate of Butterton.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of York has been prorogued to March 16, and that of Canterbury to May 9.

We learn that the Dean of St. Paul's has accepted the presidency of the Armenian Education Aid Society, in place of the late Dean Stanley.

The Bishop of Rochester has conferred an honorary canonry in Rochester Cathedral on the Rev. Alfred Carver, D.D., Head Master of Dulwich College.

The Church of St. Paul's, Warrington, erected early in the century, has been renovated, at a cost of £1500, through the energy of the Vicar, the Rev. S. Wilkinson.

The Bishop of London has invited a considerable number of laymen to meet him at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, March 7, to consult with him as to the expediency of organising a Diocesan Conference for the diocese of London.

There is Morning Prayer (shortened form) in the Choir of Westminster Abbey, at 8.30 a.m. daily. On Saints' Days, during the school term, the services will be at 7.45. Entrances by Poet's Corner, West Door, and West Cloister Door.

On Monday the annual court of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held at the board-room of the S.P.G.—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report showed that £6720 had been raised during the year from voluntary sources, but there is a debt due of £421 to the treasurer.

The Church of St. Mary, Rawtenstall, near Manchester, has been enriched by the erection of a costly five-light stained-glass window, given by Mr. Worswick, in memory of the late Mr. Ashworth and his sister. I. A. Gibbs and Howard, of London, are the artists.

The nine panels of the reredos of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, have been filled with mural paintings representing the Last Supper on a stamped gold background, as a memorial to the late Vicar, by his widow. Messrs. Reaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London, designed and executed the work, under the supervision of Messrs. F. and H. Francis, the architects.

An interesting ceremony took place in Bishop Auckland on the 20th ult., when the Bishop of Durham opened a large and handsome building, which he has recently erected at a cost of nearly £2000, and presented to the committee of the Young Men's Church Institute in that town, and which, in honour of its founder, the members have determined to call the "Bishop Lightfoot" Institute. The service was followed by a public tea, and by a meeting of the members of the Institute and their friends, who assembled under the presidency of the Bishop, in the large hall of the institute.

The Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie" was delivered by the Lord Chancellor last week. Their Lordships, while fully admitting that it lies within the discretion of the Judge to inflict, according to circumstances, a more or less severe punishment, denied that he is at liberty, in any ecclesiastical suit, to refuse by decree to pass sentence on a clerk who has been found guilty of offences against the law. It was distinctly stated in the Judgment that it will still rest with Lord Penzance to consider what should be, under all the circumstances of the case, the nature and measure of the punishment to be inflicted.

Two interesting services were held on Sunday, the 12th inst., at St. John's Church, Upper Lewisham-road, of which Canon Money is the Vicar; the occasion being the dedication of a stained window, given by Mr. J. Simpson and members of his family in memory of the late Mrs. Simpson, who was one of the earliest worshippers at the church. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Bishop of St. Alban's, who spoke touchingly of his former connection with the parish. In the evening the preacher was the Rev. Mr. Bucke, of Lee. St. John's Church is now one of the most beautiful churches in the suburbs of London; and the parish connected with it is a model of good management, speaking well for the untiring zeal and Christian labours of Canon Money.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on the 16th inst., at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall—the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Gloucester (St. Paul), £200; Holly Hall (St. Augustine), in the parish of Dudley, £200, and Penrhiveib, in the parish of Mountain Ash, near Aberdare, £100; rebuilding the church at Cray St. Mild, in the parish of Devoyck, near Brecon; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Abergorlech, in the parish of Llanbyther, near Carmarthen, £30; Ashill St. Mary, near Ilminster, £20; Bunhill-row (St. Paul's), Finsbury, £75; Pentraeth (St. Mary), near Menai Bridge, Anglesey, £20; and Washington (Holy Trinity), near Pence Houses, Durham, £50.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley has consented to become a member of the council of the Royal Army Coffee Taverns.

The Fishmongers' Company have given fifty guineas to the Homes for Working Boys, Buckingham-street, Strand.

The United Law Clerks' Society, having been in existence half a century, is about to celebrate its jubilee at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Justice Holker will preside.

Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, the Conservative candidate for Manchester, has made a gift to the Young Men's Christian Association in that city of £5000 worth of shares which he holds in the buildings occupied by the association.

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from the Lord Provost of Glasgow, inclosing a cheque for £1500 in aid of the Jewish Relief Fund, being a first instalment from that city. Mrs. Joseph Montefiore has forwarded £100 to the fund.

The anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children is fixed for the 8th inst. the Duke of Connaught in the chair; and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, will preside at a festival dinner on the 14th inst. in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic.

At the quarterly court of governors of the Brompton Hospital on Thursday week it was stated that when the new extension building was opened, it would require an additional income of about £10,000 a year, and the committee accordingly appealed for liberal help. Legacies to the amount of £1550 were announced.

At the general meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund last Saturday Sir Algernon Borthwick, who presided, drew attention to its satisfactory condition, pointing out that £500 had been added to the credit of the capital fund, which now amounted to £13,250. Prince Leopold will preside at the next annual dinner.

Prince Leopold presided on Thursday week at the sixty-seventh anniversary of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, Holloway. He was accompanied by the Prince of Waldeck, the father of his fiancée, with whom he had an enthusiastic reception from the assembled company, which in numbers approached 400, and comprised many ladies. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £1300 were announced.

Mrs. Frances Grant, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, has set apart £100,000, the income derived from which is to be paid for the relief of deserving poor, without reference to class or creed. The income amounts to about £4000 annually, and in the distribution of the money Mrs. Grant takes a lively interest. Mrs. Grant gave £10,000 for the foundation of a Chair in connection with the Liverpool University College.

A ball in aid of the funds of the Jews' Infant Schools, Commercial-street and Tenter-street, E., will be held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, next Tuesday. Mr. James Castello, 19, Montagu-square, W., and Mr. Arthur L. Raphael, 31, Portland-place, W., are the hon. secs. of the ball committee; and Mr. Alfred Henry, 57, Moorgate-street, E.C., hon. treasurer of the committee.

A new cabmen's shelter was opened last Saturday morning at Northumberland-avenue, Charing-cross. This shelter, which is the thirty-first erected in London by the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, is the gift of the Misses Charrington, in memory of the late Mr. J. E. Charrington, one of the earliest supporters of the shelter movement. The committee have awarded a prize of £10 10s. to Messrs. Harvey and Clarke for the design.

The twenty-sixth anniversary dinner on behalf of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund was held on Wednesday week night at Willis's Rooms. The Lord Mayor, who presided, proposed "Success to the Fund," explaining that its object was to aid sick and indigent artists, and to relieve their families when in distress. A "smoking concert" followed, and at the close subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £400.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached on Sunday to a crowded congregation at the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Field's, Trafalgar-square, in aid of the St. Martin's League, an organisation originated by the Rev. A. H. Stanton, for the religious, intellectual, and social improvement of employees connected with the Post Office. The Rev. A. H. Stanton writes to say that the League requires £200 towards paying off the debt on the seaside house at St. Leonard's.

Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., presided at a meeting, held at the Mansion House yesterday week, in aid of a scheme for the establishment of homes for waifs and strays in connection with the Church of England. It is at present intended to have two central homes for boys and girls, and small receiving-houses in each diocese, where the children would be kept until suitable permanent homes could be provided for them, either in this country or in the colonies. The Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Alderman Fowler, the Rev. J. W. Horsley (Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison), the Rev. R. C. Billing, Mr. Littler, Q.C., Canon Shuttleworth, and Archdeacon Hessey were among the speakers. At the close of the meeting several sums of money, including ten guineas from the chairman, were handed to the hon. secretary.

At the recent meeting of the central board of management of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, held at its central office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, the sum of £4061 was specially awarded from the society's funds for distribution in annual grants of additional relief to the necessitous widows and orphans of seafaring men of all classes. The recipients of this much-valued timely aid, to the number of 3068 in all, on the present occasion comprised, as usual, about one half of the needy applicants borne upon the society's list; the remaining half of the 6500 widows and orphans thus annually relieved by the issue of this extra charitable help receiving their grant in a similar way in the month of July each year, and making a total amount of more than £8000 altogether so distributed yearly in the carrying out of this one portion alone of the society's varied objects. With regard to its general work and operations, both at home, abroad, and in the colonies, it appears from the statistical records of the society, now just completed for 1881, that, owing to the exceptionally destructive gales which prevailed, from time to time, throughout the year with such disastrous results, the urgent claims for immediate succour to shipwrecked fishermen and mariners themselves, or to the suddenly-bereaved dependents of those lost at sea, have proved to be almost without a parallel during the whole of the forty-three years which have elapsed since the society's first institution.

A case of some importance to managers and to proprietors of clubs was heard by Mr. Justice Field and Baron Huddleston on Tuesday. In an appeal made against the decision of Mr. D'Eyncourt, the magistrate at Westminster, who had fined the manager of the Grosvenor Working Men's Club for selling without a license intoxicating liquor to be consumed off the premises, their Lordships reversed the decision, as they were of opinion that all the members of the club were joint owners of the articles sold, and the transaction was not, therefore, a sale within the Act.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The Mercers' Company have promised £250 towards the £100,000 voluntary subscription fund for Paddington Park.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

The annual dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was held on Wednesday.

Easter greeting cards, of various designs, all graceful, have been issued by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.

A notification has been issued from the Horse Guards fixing the date for militia training in Great Britain during 1882. It is added that the militia of Ireland will not assemble this year.

Dr. Murrell, lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the Westminster Hospital, has been appointed Examiner in Materia Medica at the University of Edinburgh, in succession to Dr. Lander Brunton, F.R.S., who has resigned.

The account of the receipts and disbursements of the Duchy of Lancaster shows that the receipts last year amounted to £80,643. The payments made for her Majesty's use to the keeper of her Majesty's purse prior amounted to £43,000.

Mr. Monk, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The laws relating to patents, bankruptcy, and partnerships, with other subjects, were discussed.

The Duke of Rutland has consented to hunt the whole of the Belvoir country as hitherto. Sir Reginald Graham has, in consequence of ill-health, resigned the mastership of the Tedworth Hounds.

Thomas Kirkwood, a former trusted servant of the Balcarres family, has been arrested and charged with complicity in the theft of the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres from the Duncuch mausoleum. John Philip, of Aberdeen, has also been taken into custody. The accused, whose arrest is said to be due to anonymous letters offering to restore the body for a ransom, underwent a preliminary examination last Saturday afternoon.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a report from the Fire Brigade Committee submitted plans of the additional buildings proposed to be erected in Southwark Bridge-road, the total expense being estimated at £20,500. Several members objected to so large an outlay, and suggested that plans should be prepared for an equally useful but less elaborate structure. Ultimately, however, the report was adopted, with only one dissident.

Lord Aberdare presided on Monday evening at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which a paper was read by Major J. E. Sandeman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the Irawaddy and its sources. An announcement was made that the Government would propose a grant of £5000 and that the council of the society would subscribe £1000 towards the expenses of the expedition for the relief of Mr. Leigh-Smith and the officers and crew of the *Eira*.

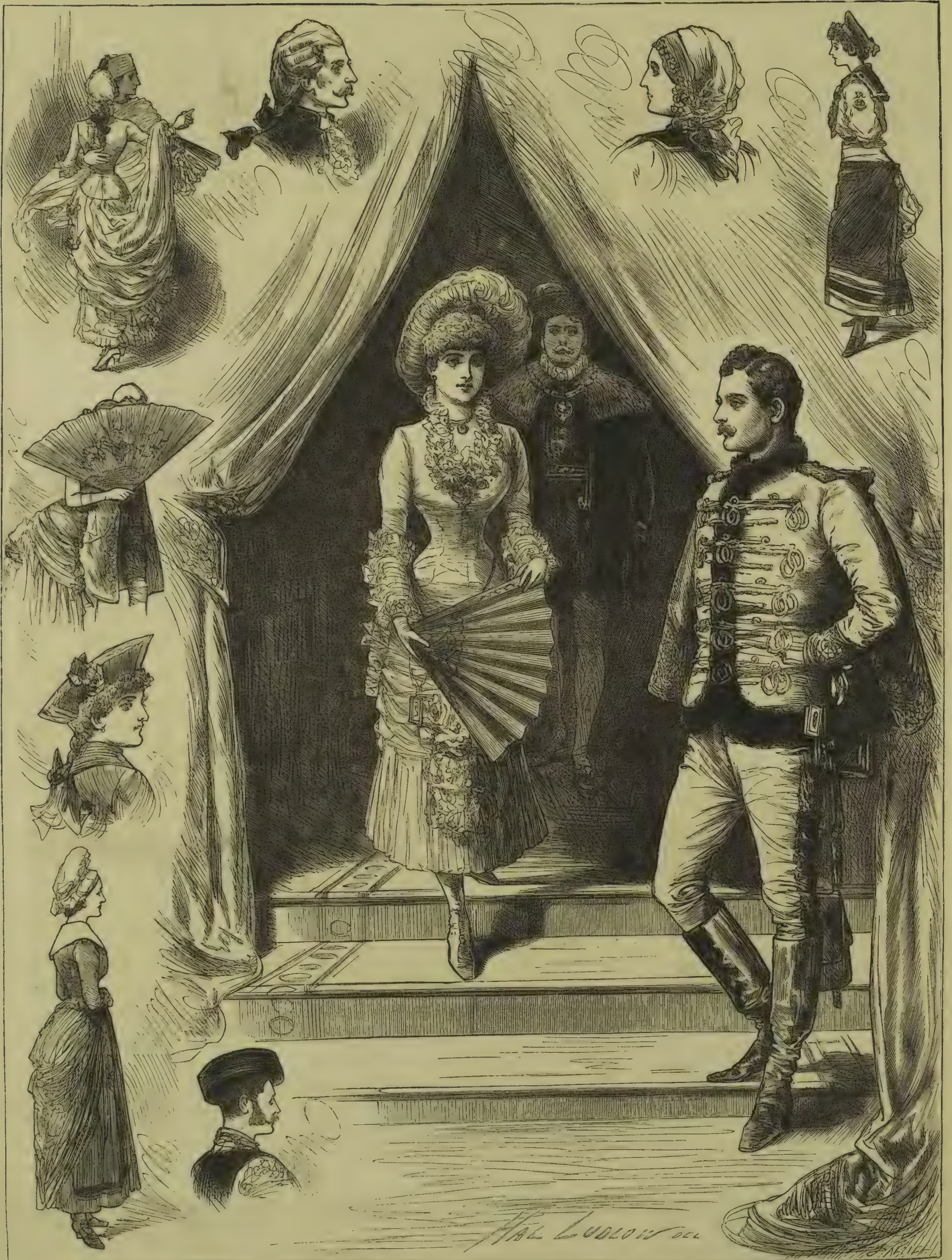
At a meeting of the trustees of the Mason Science College held in Birmingham on Thursday week the executors of Sir Joshua Mason presented a statement showing the amount to which the college will be entitled under the will of Sir Josiah Mason. After paying claims on the estate and providing for legacy duty, about £20,000 will accrue to the college within the next three years, and after certain life interests are satisfied, a further sum of about £15,000 will be available, making a total of £35,000 for the estate. The benefactions of Sir Josiah Mason to the college building, endowment, and legacies will then amount to a total of £210,000. The building and endowment of the orphanage and almshouses represent a sum of about £260,000.

There have been the following remissions of rent and tithes recently:—The Earl of Airlie has allowed a concession of 5 per cent on the rents of his tenantry paid at Alyth this week. At the rent audit of the Duke of Cleveland, held at Bridgenorth, 20 per cent was returned on the rent of the tenantry in that district. Viscount Boyne also has remitted to his tenants on the Burwarton estates, Shropshire, 10 per cent on the rentals. Mr. Robert Jardine, M.P., of Castlemilk, has intimated to his Dumfriesshire tenants that an abatement of 10 per cent will be made from the half-year's rents payable this week. This is the seventh time in succession that a similar abatement has been made on this estate. The Rev. E. R. Benyon, of Culford, Suffolk, has allowed a concession, in some cases amounting to 25 per cent, on the rents of his tenants for the past quarter. The Rev. H. O'Rorke, Rector of Feltwell, Norfolk, has returned to his tithepayers 10 per cent of the tithes for the past year. The Rev. C. J. Evans, Rector of Ovington, Norfolk, has paid one half of the last quarter's poor-rate on behalf of his tithepayers, in lieu of returning them a percentage of the tithes for the past year. A large meeting of Sussex farmers, held at Mayfield last Saturday, passed a resolution urging the speedy abolition of extraordinary tithes.

Bernard Bailey, who some time ago gave information to the police which led to the seizure of a large quantity of Fenian arms and ammunition in Dublin, was shot dead on Saturday night in an alley in Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £500 for the discovery and conviction of the murderers. The Coroner's inquiry into the murder of Bernard Bailey in Dublin was opened on Monday. The widow said she believed her husband had been shot because he had given information to the Castle which led to a seizure of arms. She knew he had been threatened, and said he had been unable to get employment, the whole of the lower orders in the city being against him.—A shocking agrarian outrage is reported from county Clare, a farmer being shot in the legs, one of his sons being murdered, and another stabbed in the head by a disguised party who visited the farmer's house on Saturday to punish him for having paid his rent. In his Lenton pastoral, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam denounces the shocking outrages on human life that have lately occurred, the peculiarities of which, so utterly un-*Irish* showed them to be of foreign importation, the work of the enemies of the people.

The annual ball given to the patients of the Royal Hospital of Bethlem took place on Wednesday evening. The Resident Physician, Dr. G. W. Savage, assisted by Mr. G. H. Haydon, the Steward, and other officers of the Hospital, had arranged this entertainment so as to afford the greatest pleasure to the inmates, male and female, who seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. A party of visitors, including some of the Governors with their families and friends, witnessed the festive proceedings.

It is proposed to build a new church on the West Cliff, Whitby. The site has been given by Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., who, in addition, has promised to contribute £2000 to the building fund. Among the other donations are Mrs. Cholmley, Abbey House, £1000; and Mrs. Christopher Richardson, £500. There are twelve other donations of £100 each, so that the sum actually subscribed and promised is £4700, in addition to the site, which is a valuable one. The cost of the new church will be between £10,000 and £15,000.



SKETCHES AT A FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SEE PAGE 214.



X Châlet des Rosiers.

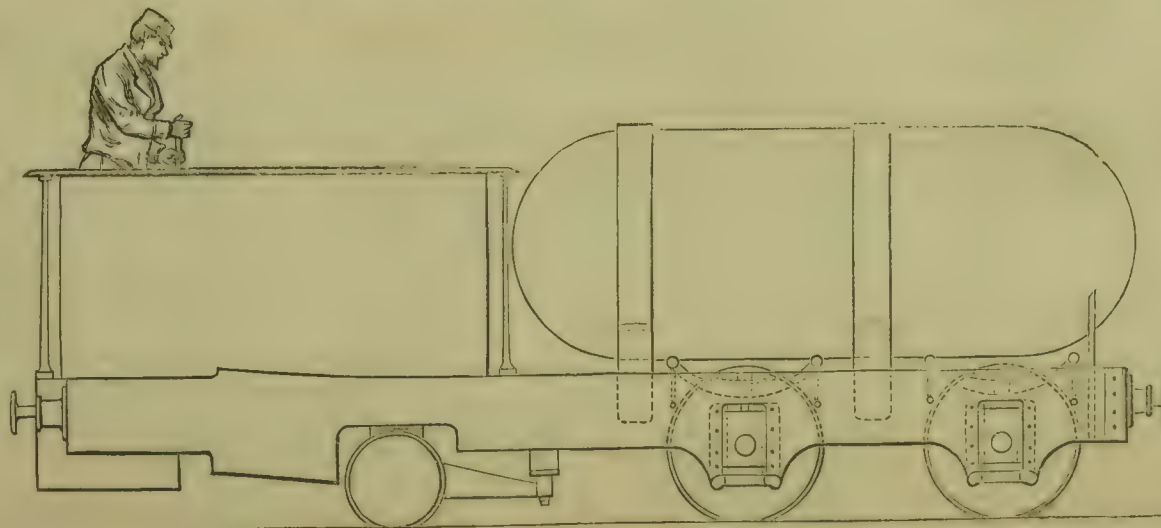
THE EAST BAY, MENTONE, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE CHÂLET DES ROSIERS.



THE CHÂLET DES ROSIERS, THE INTENDED RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN AT MENTONE.

MENTONE.

The best account of this place, where her Majesty is about to sojourn for about three weeks, is to be found in the instructive volume, by Dr. J. Henry Bennet, entitled "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean," which has reached a fifth edition, and is published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street. Dr. Bennet, who is one of the most eminent London consulting physicians, more especially for diseases of females, has during above twenty years past made Mentone his winter residence, continuing medical practice there; and he is the acknowledged chief authority upon the capabilities of that place as a health resort. Mentone is a



BEAUMONT COMPRESSED-AIR LOCOMOTIVE, USED IN THE CHANNEL TUNNEL WORKS.—SEE PAGE 210.

small Italian town of twelve thousand inhabitants, situated nineteen miles east of Nice, on the Cornice road to Genoa, at the foot of the Maritime Alps, in the coast region of the Western Riviera. It was the largest town of the Principality of Monaco, before the cession of that Principality to France, but is only a mile and a half from the present frontier of the Kingdom of Italy, at Pont St. Louis, where the bridge spans a ravine 260 ft. deep. The entire bay, from Cape Martin to Punta della Murtola, a width of five English miles, opening south-east, is divided into the western and the eastern bay, the town being placed between them; and the whole is completely sheltered by a grand amphitheatre of mountains,

rising to 3000 ft. or 4000 ft. high, but with gently sloping hills, or rounded ridges, densely clothed with olives, descending from 1500 ft. to 500 ft., and to the seashore. These lower hills, intersected by frequent ravines and deep valleys, and covered with a luxuriant vegetation, present diversified and beautiful scenery. The East Bay, of which we give an illustration, is the most sheltered part, and here both orange-trees and lemon-trees yield their flowers and fruit in perfection. On this part of the shore is the villa of Mr. Charles Henrey, the Châlet des Rosiers, which has been offered and accepted for her Majesty's temporary residence. We are indebted to Miss Louisa James, of the Villa Mélanie, Mentone, for the sketch of the Châlet des Rosiers.

FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE ALBERT HALL.

It was to benefit the funds of the Bolingbroke House Pay Hospital, that the costume ball took place, on Monday week, at the Royal Albert Hall. That institution, of which we have before spoken, has been established for patients who need good hospital nursing and constant medical treatment, but who can and will pay a moderate weekly charge. The Executive Committee have secured Bolingbroke House, on Wandswoth-common, for this purpose, and have properly fitted up the mansion; but there is a debt to be cleared off. The Fancy-Dress Ball is one of a series of entertainments to raise the money wanted; and it has proved successful, as the secretaries were compelled to refuse a large number of late applications. The ball was of a very brilliant character, the costumes being uncommonly tasteful and varied. Although the floor was by no means favourable to dancing, the music of the Grenadier Guards' band, under the leadership of Mr. Dan Godfrey, appeared to invite dancers to disregard all difficulties. The lady patronesses included the Countess of Egmont, the Viscountess Folkestone, Lady Constance Howard, Lady Otho Fitzgerald, Lady Emily Harding, Lady M'Garel-Hogg, Lady Lawrence, Lady Peck, and the Lady Mayoress. The executive committee and the honorary secretaries, Mr. J. S. Wood and Mr. T. Simpson, had the honour of receiving the congratulations of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the success which had crowned their efforts. We give a few sketches of the fancy costumes worn at this ball.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

FIRST NOTICE.

"Love the Debt" is included in the *Cornhill*—a curious, tantalising story, half pathetic, half cynical, with undeniable power, only not the power to give pleasure. "Dumocles" belongs to a type of fiction frequent in this periodical, easy in dialogue, clever but somewhat prolix in description, clever in constructing and prolonging sentimental situations. Mr. James Thompson's poem, "The Sleeper," is an almost over-dainty and elaborate picture of a maiden's slumber, in very elegant verse. Equal power of description is shown in the gems of landscape that stud a charming sketch of West Connaught, evidently from the pen of the Hon. Miss Lawless. "Upstairs and Downstairs" describes some interesting philanthropic undertakings for the benefit of friendless girls. Another very interesting contribution is a chapter on the youthful biography of J. F. Millet, the great painter of peasant life in France, in whose works idealism and realism seem perfectly united.

The principal contributions to the *Nineteenth Century* relate to the controversies of the day. The discussion on the Channel Tunnel is resumed, by Colonel Beaumont, who proves that the tunnel could be of no possible service to an invader if every defender did exactly what ought to be done—a condition in Colonel Beaumont's view likely to be fulfilled; but unlikely in the judgment of Lord Dunsany, who is reinforced by Mr. Goldwin Smith from a civilian's point of view; while Mr. Fowler advocates the alternative scheme of trains transported by large steam-boats. A trio of doctors discuss the subject of vivisection, Mr. George Fleming in particular pointing out the great benefit the practice has conferred upon animals in contributing to the relief of their diseases. But he and Dr. Brunton seem to concur with Sir William Gull in upholding the present restrictions—a compromise which will probably be accepted. Cardinal Manning's protest against Mr. Bradlaugh is more calculated to help than to damage that gentleman, for the principles which his Eminence is pleased to lay down might easily be expanded to exclude all but Catholics. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot shows with unanswerable clearness to what an extent the agitation against the opium trade rests on imperfect information. The most interesting of the other papers are Mr. Kebbel's able essay on "The Spirit of Party" and Canon Jackson's demonstration, supported by documents recently discovered at Longleat, of the weakness of the evidence against Leicester in the case of Amy Robsart.

Nearly all the articles in the *Contemporary* are effective, and relate to topics of immediate interest. Canon Farrar contributes a spirited defence of the Revised Version against the criticisms of Sir Edmund Beckett. He successfully vindicates the revisers, in so far as the accuracy of their version is concerned; but he will not alter the general impression that it would in many instances have been better to have put up with trilling errors than to have disturbed venerable associations. The Duke of Argyll, treating the prevalent agricultural depression from the landlord's point of view, advocates absolute non-interference. Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Professor Thorold Rogers respectively present in a clear form the views of the reformers of the London Corporation, and of the procedure of the House of Commons. M. Auguste Viter contributes an account of the late financial crisis in France; and the scientific department is represented by some apparently rather fanciful speculations of Mr. Proctor's on the past history of the moon, and a luminous sketch of the race of monkeys by Mr. A. R. Wallace. Mr. Wallace disputes the claim of monkeys to rank at the head of quadrupeds, their affinity to man notwithstanding.

The most remarkable article in the *Century* is a very careful and laboriously dispassionate estimate of Lord Beaconsfield by Professor Bryce, who can only be congratulated on the success with which he has divested himself of the spirit of political antagonism. There are, also, an excellent criticism of W. D. Howells, a delightful paper on Leigh Hunt by Mrs. Cowder Clarke, one of the few who remember him in his earlier days; a continuation of the pleasant papers on Mexican travel, and a capital illustrated sketch of the black bear. *Harper*, besides copiously illustrated papers on "Travel in Mexico," "Old New York Coffee-Houses," "Small Telescopes," and "The Mendelssohn Family," has an interesting historical account of the circumstances under which Washington accepted the presidency, and a memoir of a very remarkable religious impostor, named Strong, a kind of Joseph Smith on a smaller scale, who founded a miniature kingdom on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan.

OBITUARY.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

The Right Hon. Katherine, Dowager Countess of Essex, whose death is just announced, in her eighty-eighth year, was daughter of Mr. Edward Stephens, and, having early devoted herself to music, acquired the highest reputation as a vocalist. In 1812, she made her debut at Covent-Garden Theatre as Mandane, in "Artaxerxes" and was for many years after one of the most admired singers of her day. Her voice, a soprano of wondrous purity and compass, made her rendering of pathetic ballads simply perfect. At the very height of her popularity, Miss Stephens retired from public life, and shortly afterwards, April 14, 1838, married (as second wife) George, fifth Earl of Essex. Just one year later she was left a widow, and so remained until her death, honoured and esteemed by friends of all ranks.

BARONESS GRAY.

The Right Honourable Mary Anne, Baroness Gray, widow of John, sixteenth Lord Gray, of Gray and Kinfanus, died on the 16th ult., at Pau. Her Ladyship, who was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Philip Ainslie, of the 4th Dragoons, and grand-daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, was married, July 23, 1833, to John, Lord Gray, of Gray, in the county of Forfar, in the peerage of Scotland, one of the Representative Peers, who died, without issue, on Feb. 20, 1869, when the title, created in the fifteenth century, passed to his niece Margaret, Baroness Gray, who died in 1878, and was succeeded by her kinsman, the present Earl of Moray, who is now also Baron Gray.

REV. W. H. RIDLEY.

The Rev. William Henry Ridley, M.A., Rector of Hambleden, Buckinghamshire, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, died on the 17th ult., at Brighton. He was born in 1816, the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Colborne Ridley, Rector of Hambleden, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. James Farrer, of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, and was nephew of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., and of Nicholas William, Lord Colborne. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (where he graduated), and, being ordained in 1839, he became Rector of Hambleden in 1840, Rural Dean of Wycombe in 1859, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church in 1871. Mr. Ridley married, in 1841, Sophia Albertina, second daughter of Dr. Summer, Bishop of Winchester, and had issue.

MR. MASSINGBERD-MUNDY, OF ORMSBY HALL.

Mr. Charles John Henry Massingberd-Mundy, of Ormsby Hall, Lincolnshire, died on the 19th ult. in London, aged seventy-three. He was only son of Mr. Charles Godfrey Mundy, of Burton Hall, Leicestershire (of the family of Mundy, of Markeaton), by Harriet, his wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. Charles Burrell Massingberd, of Ormsby, in the county of Lincoln, and of Braziers, in the county of Oxford, and assumed by Royal license, in 1863, the additional surname and arms of Massingberd. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the Lindsey division of Lincolnshire, in which county he was lord of several manors. He married, Sept. 13, 1838, Elizabeth Susan, daughter of the late Mr. John Young, of Westridge, Isle of Wight, by whom he leaves issue. The family of Massingberd is of considerable antiquity and position in the county of Lincoln. Thomas Massingberd, cousin of Sir Drayner Massingberd, the ancestor of the Massingberds of Ormsby, sat in the English House of Commons as member for Calais.

ADMIRAL LONEY.

Admiral Robert Loney, whose death occurred recently, at a very advanced age, entered the Navy so far back as 1797, more than eighty-two years ago, and saw service in a very brilliant period of our maritime warfare. In 1808 he took part in the gallant engagement fought by H.M.S. *L'Aigle* with two French frigates and the enemy's batteries at Isle de Croix, and not long after, being attached to the Walcheren expedition, assisted in forcing the passage between Flushing and Cadzand. The rank of Commander was conferred on Loney for his services in the Savage off Oporto during the Civil War in Portugal, in 1835. He became a Captain on the reserved half-pay list in 1852, Vice-Admiral in 1873, and Admiral in 1879.

MR. PERRY-WATLINGTON.

Mr. John Watlington Perry-Watlington, of Moor Hall, Essex, M.A., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for South Essex, died at Dover on the 24th ult. He was born Dec. 7, 1823, the only son of Mr. Thomas Perry, of Moor Hall, by Maria Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Watlington, of Caldecot Hall, Herts, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and in 1848 assumed the additional surname and arms of Watlington. In 1855, he served as High Sheriff of Essex, and from 1859 to 1865 represented the southern division of that county in Parliament. He was also a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and a Commissioner of Prisons under the Prisons Act. He married, Sept. 6, 1819, Margaret Emily, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, of Wicksted Hall, Cheshire, and had only one child, John, who died in infancy.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Caldwell, a very old and esteemed resident of Rome, at the Palazzo Tittoni, on the 21st ult., aged ninety-six.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, minister of New Grey Friars Parish, Edinburgh, on the 21st ult., at Cannes, at the age of seventy-six. He was the originator of the first ragged school in Edinburgh.

Mr. George Leeman, late M.P. for York, ex-chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, twice Lord Mayor of York, and the holder of several important public offices, at Scarborough, on the 25th ult.

The Rev. William St. Aubyn, M.A., Rector of Stoke Damerell, at Devonport. He was third son of Sir Edward St. Aubyn, first Baronet, of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, and brother to the present Baronet.

Thomas William Coventry, late of the 15th Hussars, on the 16th ult., at Portslade, in his eighty-second year. He was only son of the Hon. Thomas William Coventry, and was grandson of George William, sixth Earl of Coventry.

Captain Charles Cavendish Nevile, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, on the 18th ult., at Skelbrooke Park, near Doncaster, aged thirty-five. He was youngest son of the late Mr. John Pate Nevile, of Skelbrooke Park, and a descendant of the great and ancient house of Nevile of Chevet.

The Hon. John Constable Maxwell, on the 16th ult., at Westwood Park, Droitwich, aged twenty-five. He was son of William, late Lord Herries, by Marcia, his wife, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward M. Vavasour, Bart., of Hazelwood, in the county of York.

The Rev. Charles Sheffield, M.A., Rural Dean, Vicar of Burton-on-Stather, and Rector of Flixborough, Lincolnshire, on the 20th ult., in his eighty-fifth year. He was son of the Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, third Baronet, by his second wife, Sarah Anne, daughter of the Rev. Brackley Kennett, D.D. He married, in 1820, Lucy, daughter of Colonel Smelt, and had four daughters.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

ENGLAND

(excepting Cornwall, Lancashire, and Middlesex).

Bedfordshire—Francis Basset, Esq., of The Heath, Leighton Buzzard. Berkshire—Colonel William Gray, of Farley Hall, near Reading. Buckinghamshire—John Edward Bartlett, Esq., of Peverel Court. Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Ebenezer Bird Foster, Esq. Cheshire—Egerton Leigh, Esq., of West Hall, High Leigh, Knutsford. Cumberland—George Routledge, Esq., of Stonehouse. Derbyshire—Charles Edmund Newton, Esq., of Manor House, Mickleover. Devonshire—William Halliday Halliday, Esq., of Glenthorn, Lynmouth. Dorsetshire—Charles Joseph Theophilus Hambro, Esq., of Milton Abbey. Durham—Robert Anthony Burrell, Esq., of Fairthorn Botley, Hants. Essex—Hector John Gordon Rebow, Esq., of Wivenhoe Park, Wivenhoe. Gloucestershire—Sir T. Hyde Crawley Boevey, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey. Herefordshire—Theophilus William Lane, Esq., of Ryelands, Leominster. Hertfordshire—James William Curdie, Esq., of Ponsbourne Park, Hertford. Kent—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dorrien Streetfield, of Chiddingstone. Leicestershire—Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, of Husbands Bosworth. Lincolnshire—William Henry Smyth, Esq., of South Elkington. Monmouthshire—Thomas Phillips Price, Esq., of Trilley Court. Norfolk—Sir Henry George Beedingfield, Bart., of Oxborough Hall. Northamptonshire—Richard Henry Ainsworth, Esq., of Winwick Warren. Northumberland—Oswin Cumming Baker Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell. Nottinghamshire—Sir Henry Bromley, Bart., of East Stoke. Oxfordshire—Edward Sater Harrison, Esq., of Shelswell Park. Rutland—John William Hanley Davenport-Hanley, Esq., of Clipsham. Shropshire—James Jenkinson Libby, Esq., of Hardwick Grange. Somersetshire—Thomas Palfrey Broadmead, Esq., of Enmore Park. County of Southampton—Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq., of Southwick Park. Staffordshire—John Robinson, Esq., of Westwood Hall, Leek. Suffolk—Henry Philippe Mackenzie, Esq., of Downham Hall, Brandon. Surrey—Edward John Tritton, Esq., of Ewell House, Ewell. Sussex—Donald Larnach, Esq., of Brambletye, East Grinstead. Warwickshire—Charles William Fawcett, Esq., of Wellesbourne. Westmoreland—William Thompson, Esq., of Moresdale Hall, Kendal. Wiltshire—The Right Hon. Edward Playdell Bouverie, of Manor House. Worcestershire—George Edward Martin, Esq., of Ham Court. Yorkshire—Sir Henry Day Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle.

WALES.

Anglesea—Sir Chandos Stanhope Huskyns Reade, Bart., of Garreglywd. Breconshire—James Lewis, Esq., of Plasdraw, Glamorganshire. Cardiganshire—Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Waunitor. Carmarthenshire—Thomas Morris, Esq., of Coomb, Llanstephan. Carnarvonshire—Joseph Evans, Esq., of Glyn. Denbighshire—John Fairfax Jesse, Esq., of Caeffron, Llanbedr, Ruthin. Flintshire—Sir William Grenville Williams, Bart., of Bodewyddan. Glamorganshire—Sir Joseph Layton Elmes Spearman, Bart., of Llanely Hall. Merionethshire—Charles Reynolds Williams, Esq., of Dolmelynllyn. Montgomeryshire—Nicholas Watson Fairies-Llunphreys, Esq., of Montgomery. Pembrokeshire—Charles Edward Gregg Philipps, Esq., of Pictou Castle. Radnorshire—Charles Cortman Rogers, Esq., of Stannage Park.

The Queen has appointed George McCorquodale, Esq., of The Willows, Newton-le-Willows, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster. The Prince of Wales has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall appointing Walter Deeble Roger, Esq., of Wolsdon, Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5.	
Second Sunday in Lent.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Professor Momerie; 3 p.m., Canon Protheroe; 7 p.m., the Dean.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxvii. 1—41; Mark vi. 30. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxviii. or xxxii.; Rom. xiv. and xv. 1—8.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Exeter, Dr. Byrd; 3 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., and 7 p.m.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, noon, Bishop of St. David's; 7 p.m.	
MONDAY, MARCH 6.	
Musical Association, 5 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Boehm on Sculpture).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. J. Geikie on the Glacial System of Europe).	Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Howard on the Supernatural in Nature).
British Architects, 8 p.m.	
TUESDAY, MARCH 7.	
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, anniversary, noon.	Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).	Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home, concert at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.	Biblical Archaeology Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. F. L. Kenout, W. F. Petrie, and A. L. Frothingham).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.	
Botanic Society, special exhibition.	Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. Ewart on Primovary Cavities), and on Friday.	Sanitary Institute, 8 p.m.
Life Assurance Fund, anniversary, 3 p.m.	Amateur Mechanical Society, 6 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Hospital for Sick Children, festival (Duke of Connaught in the chair).
Huntarian Society, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor A. Vernon Harcourt on Improvements in Gas Illumination).
Medical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, MARCH 9.	
Accession of Louis II., King of Bavaria, 1864.	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Sclater on the Geographical Distribution of Animals).	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. F. Yeames on Art).	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hamo Thornycroft on Sculpture).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. K. Burton on Photographic Appliances).
	Races: Kempton Park.
FRIDAY, MARCH 10.	
Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 1863. Ball at Marlborough House.	Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m.
Alexander III., Czar of Russia, born, 1845.	Cinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph W. Swan on Electric Lighting by Incandescence, 9 p.m.).	United Service Institution, 3 p.m.
	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Aitchison on Architecture).
	Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Show, Lincoln.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11.	
Agricultural Show, Ely.	Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Watkiss Lloyd on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey").
Royal Academy Exhibition closes.	
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
12	29.995	45.9	40.1	82	6	54.0	40.0	SSW.	WSW.		194	0.000
13	29.992	47.5	44.3	90	9	51.9	40.8	SSW.	SW.		555	0.190
14	30.188	50.7	41.7	73	7	54.7	48.4	WSW.	SSW.		301	0.345
15	29.954	39.8	35.5	86	8	51.6	37.5	SSW.	NNW.	NNW.	408	0.069
16	30.288	41.7	37.9	88	10	49.6	32.4	W.	WSW.		339	0.005
17	30.259	47.6	39.6	76	9	51.9	45.1	WSW.	W.		345	0.000
18	30.193	47.2	39.5	76	10	52.0	43.3	WSW.	NNW.		843	0.010
19	30.618	42.8	32.2	69	2	48.5	37.0	NW.			276	0.000
20	30.781	40.7	34.2	80	9	47.8	33.1	NW.	W.		183	0.010
21	30.616	48.3	43.3	84	10	51.7	42.5	WSW.	NNW.	N.	152	0.000
22	30.539	46.9	41.0	81	5	53.2	43.1	N.	NNW.		129	0.000
23	30.346	42.9	35.2	76	10	47.4	41.4	NW.	NNW.		92	0.000
24	30.124	44.0	36.9	78	8	48.0	40.7	NW.	NNW.	SSW.	118	0.015
25	29.652	50.4	45.9	86	10	51.5	44.1	S.	SSW.		523	0.275

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —

FROM FEB. 12 TO FEB. 18.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.915	30.007	30.187	29.917	30.387	30.229	30.253				
Temperature of Air	46.8	48.2	51.0	38.5	39.0	44.3	44.3				
Temperature of Evaporation	46.1	45.9	47.5	37.4	37.7	44.0	45.3				
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SSW.	WSW.	NNW.	SW.	W.	SW.				
FROM FEB. 18 TO FEB. 25.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.212	30.811	30.535	30.616	30.407	30.116	29.802				
Temperature of Air	42.0	38.0	42.0	41.2	41.3	42.3	36.6				
Temperature of Evaporation	38.4	36.0	36.0	41.2	41.3	40.0	36.8				
Direction of Wind	NW.	W.	NNW.	N.	NW.	W.	N.				

ART-BOOKS.

Without intending any disparagement to Mr. Solly's "Life of Cox," already published, we may say that there was ample room for the new *Biography of David Cox* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.), which lies before us, from the perusal of which we have derived unmixed pleasure. The author is the late William Hall, a Birmingham artist of considerable ability, who enjoyed a close intimacy with Cox during the whole period of his residence at Harborne, near Birmingham, and who frequently travelled with him on his sketching tours in Wales. Some additions of interest have also been made by J. Thackray Bunce, likewise of Birmingham. Mr. Hall, besides the advantage of possessing Cox's unreserved confidence for thirty years, evidently had other and rare qualifications for his task. As well as being an artist of refined feeling, he had a shrewd, healthy, critical faculty, much in advance of his day, and he was no mean writer. His estimate of Cox as a man may have been influenced by friendly regard, and he may possibly claim for his friend's works a higher rank than they may permanently hold; yet his remarks on the principles of art exemplified by Cox for seeing and interpreting nature are valuable for their sympathetic insight, whilst the truths they contain are of general application. The picture he presents of his friend's simple, unaffected, manly character—his perseverance and fortitude during many years of struggle and discouragement; his modesty when he attained comparative fame and competency, and his single-minded devotion to the beloved pursuit by which he so nobly helped to raise British art in public estimation—is charming in the extreme. The difference between the prices that Cox received for his drawings and pictures in his lifetime and those which they fetched within twelve years of his death, in 1859, will ever remain one of the most significant phenomena in the history of British art. It seems incredible, yet it is the fact, that he only once received so much as £100 for any work of his whatever. His ordinary and latest charge for a small drawing—quarto imperial size—was £10; and for a drawing of imperial size—his exhibition size—£40; and his prices for oil-pictures were proportionately small. Compare these modest sums with those which some of his works fetched in or about the year 1872—as, for instance, 2000 guineas for "The Vale of Clwyd," £1550 for the "Hay-field," £1575 for the "Old Mill at Bettws," £2300 for "The Skylark,"

£2300 also for "The Seashore at Rhyll," and no less than £2601 for the "Peace and War"! Yet it may have been better for the artist himself and for his art that such prices were not realised in his lifetime. We need not narrate the leading incidents of Cox's almost idyllic life; nor have we space to quote any of his biographer's very sensible and serviceable comments on his works. It must suffice to commend the book heartily to the reader.

The fourth volume of the monthly serial *The Magazine of Art* shows no falling off in the excellence of its wood engravings or the popular character of its general contents. The letterpress is, however, very unequal, and the criticisms are often too superficial and fragmentary to possess any authority. Less fulsome panegyric of living painters would be more dignified; and the small value of several of the critiques on the annual exhibitions is shown alike in the pictures frequently selected for commendation and in what is said of them. One of the most interesting papers is that on the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood by Mr. William M. Rossetti, who, as one (like his brother Mr. Dante G. Rossetti) of the members of the Brotherhood, and as editor of their organ "The Germ," is an important witness respecting facts that are often misrepresented. Mr. William Rossetti says that the "P. R. B." was formed only of Messrs. Holman Hunt, J. E. Millais, Dante G. Rossetti, and James Collinson, painters, Thomas Woolner, sculptor, and Frederick G. Stephens and himself, art-critics. We have it, however, on authority equally weighty, and necessarily as well informed, that Mr. Ford Madox Brown (who Mr. William Rossetti declares is often spoken of as a pre-Raphaelite, but not accurately) was potentially a member of the fraternity, if he did not so style himself, if he did not inscribe the mystic initials on his pictures, and if he was not nominally included with them. It was, though the writer of the paper makes no mention of the circumstance, either Mr. Madox Brown, the senior of the painters, and apparently then at least the best informed in art history, or Mr. Millais who forgot which, but the fact can and should be verified, who introduced to the others certain engravings from the frescoes of the Campo Santo at Pisa, and the admiration these excited led in all probability to the assumption by the Brotherhood of the term Pre-Raphaelite. It still remains, we think, for art-critics outside all influences that may create a bias towards partizanship, unconscious or conscious, to estimate the value

and duration of what is called Pre-Raphaelitism, and how far it may or may not have been an exaggerated and transient part or phase of a far wider movement.

In our reviews of the various exhibitions we have from time to time spoken highly of the landscapes of the "young artist," as perhaps we have too long called him, Mr. A. F. Grace. We were not, however, prepared for his appearance as a teacher and writer in a book so vastly superior to the ordinary run of manuals of technical instruction as *A Course of Lessons in Landscape Painting in Oils*, which has lately been published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. By way of introduction, Mr. Grace gives an historical and critical account of the great landscape-painters, which is discriminating and generally acceptable, though some of the assertions are rather too bold and sweeping. For the lessons themselves—on "How to See" and "to Study," on "Form," "Linear and Aerial Perspective," "Colour," "Tone," "Chiaroscuro," and other technical matters—we have nothing but praise; and the instruction is strong meat compared to the milk-sop pabulum usually offered to art students or amateurs. The illustrations consist of numerous wood engravings and colour-plates. One of the latter is from a poetical picture of moonrise, by Mr. Grace himself (now in the European galleries), and others are from landscapes by celebrated English masters. The margin of these coloured illustrations is gilt paper, but as the tone of this, even when reflecting the light, is much lower than that of a well-gilt mount or frame, which it is intended to represent (and there is, besides, none of the life of relieved ornament), the effect is decidedly unfavourable.

Under the title of *Etude sur la Gravure au XIXe Siècle*, M. Le Roy de Sainte-Croix, of the "Journal des Arts," has written an admirable *Catalogue raisonné* of the engravings, &c., published by Mr. Gambart and his successors, Messrs. Pilgrem and Lefevre, and latterly Mr. Lefevre alone. When we recall how many of the finest engravings of our time have been published by this firm, the occasion for this "Etude," and the propriety of its comprehensive designation appear justifiable. We have said that it is a "catalogue raisonné," but the words must be understood in a liberal and honourable sense. The "introductions" and incidental remarks comprise criticism of wide bearing expressed in excellent literary form.

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I look back to childhood's summer, and a picture comes to me, Of an open lattic'd window looking out across the sea; When a mother's arm was round me, and with voice so sweet and low, Told me tales of childhood's dreamland in the twilight long ago.
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Under the lamplight, out in the snow, A girl sang in accents so plaintive and low, As weary without, while within they rejoice, She told her sad story with tears in her voice.
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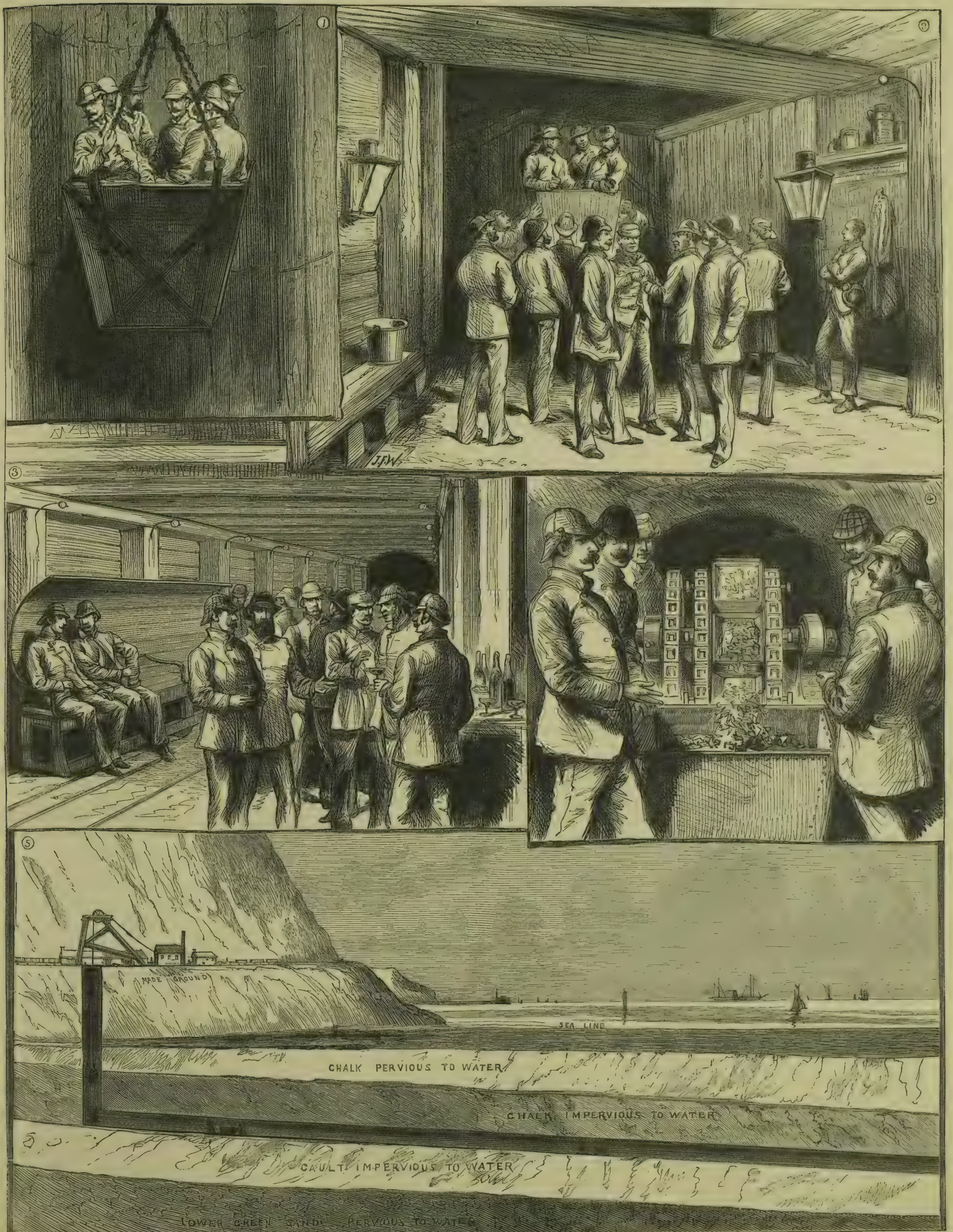
NEW SONGS. Words by F. E.

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REST (Mezzo-Soprano). J.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL WORKS AT DOVER.

SEE PAGE 219.



1. Going down in the Cage.

2. Arrival at the bottom of the Shaft.

3. Swindon Junction.

4. The Compressed-Air Boring Machine.

5. Section of Tunnel.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

No one half a century ago would have dreamed of beholding the refulgence to-day shed by the influence of a subtle and invisible force acting with all its potency upon substances which it seems but as yesterday were regarded as worthless. No proverb ever spoke more truly than that which declares necessity to be the mother of invention. The time is well within the memory of living men when gas as an illuminant was scarcely known, and by those, indeed, who were acquainted with it, it was regarded more as a source of danger than as a boon to humanity. In the earlier years of this dying century our streets, where they were lighted at all, knew only of tallow dips or oil-lamps; watchmen carried lanterns and servantstorches. Turning again to the source of gas—coal—was not that regarded as a public nuisance; and is it not a fact beyond dispute that it continued to be so regarded until wood became too scarce? Then coal was received, tolerated, and finally welcomed. Nor was it anything short of absolute necessity which decreed the substitution of gas lamps for the dingy wick. Time marches onward, and with it the minds and wants of men do their utmost to keep pace. Hence it is that man, thinking the time may be within reasonable distance when coal supplies will fail, asks for something to take its place. His very mode of existence, too, declares that the gas flame is far too poor a substitute for solar light, and lends its voice to the demand for something better. It almost appears as though man has but to ask for a thing, and, sooner or later, it must come. Hence demand has succeeded to demand, improvement to improvement, until we get now a luminous display that far transcends anything we have ever seen, or could possibly have anticipated. Such a display, however, as is to be seen at Sydenham is not the result of the labours of a day, or even of a lifetime. Thales 2400 years ago contributed his little share in discovering the production of an attractive power by rubbing one substance upon another. Other philosophers followed in their turn as Time hurried his course along, until, just about a century since, Galvani and Volta, labouring in different fields, evolved from their fertile brains the principles which almost constitute the Alpha and Omega in the construction of the many forms of galvanic battery. They asked themselves what this force produced by immersing two metal plates in saline or acidulated water was, and their only conclusion then, as it is now, was that it is simply a force or a condition of matter, as light, heat, &c., are now understood to be.

A few more decades bring us to the time when the immortal Faraday is in his zenith; and of a truth may it be said that his life and work have wrought more to render electricity subservient to man's requirements than any two, or even more, of the greatest of our other intellectual giants. Among the most noteworthy of his discoveries was the relation existing between a magnet and a piece of wire joined at its extremities and formed into a circle or coil. When a magnet approached a wire, a current of electricity was induced in it (the wire), and on withdrawing the magnet another current was induced, which traversed the wire in the opposite direction to that of the previous current. By making the magnet (or the coil) approach and recede rapidly, as rapid a series of currents was produced. The effect was very considerably increased by inserting an iron core in the coil; because as the coil and magnet came into proximity the iron core became temporarily magnetised, and produced the same effect as would result from very suddenly plunging the magnet right into the coil and as rapidly withdrawing it. By this means very powerful currents of electricity were produced, the apparatus being known as a magneto-electric machine.

So we pass on, over the labours of several great men, until we come to Wilde. It had been discovered that when a current of electricity generated in a small galvanic battery is made to pass through a coil of wire surrounding a piece of soft iron the iron is endowed with magnetic properties of enormous power. Such a piece of apparatus is called an electro-magnet, and some little idea may be formed of its strength when it is remembered that one weighing a few pounds is capable of sustaining an otherwise unsupported load of several hundred-weight. Mr. Wilde utilised this principle, and instead of having a magnet to induce the currents in his coils, used an electro-magnet actuated by a few battery cells. As a necessary consequence, he obtained unprecedentedly great results—results, in fact, sufficient to produce what was then considered a grand light. Still greater advances, however, were soon to be made. The degree of softness in a piece of iron determines the resistance or otherwise which will be offered to its demagnetisation after a current has passed round it. As nothing under the sun may be said to be really perfect, it is not difficult to imagine that a piece of iron is never absolutely or perfectly soft—that is to say, the iron will always resist more or less its demagnetisation. This little amount, it was discovered by Wheatstone and others simultaneously, is sufficient to start a series of induced currents, thus obviating the use of a battery. The small amount of remanent magnetism in the electromagnets (or, as they are now termed, the field magnets) induces a proportionate force in the revolving coils, the currents from them being made to pass through the field magnets, and so to increase the strength of the induced currents until the required power is obtained. It has been pointed out that the currents are induced first in one direction, then in the reverse. Generally, therefore, a machine has what is called a commutator, by means of which all the currents are made to leave it in one common direction. The machines of Ladd, Gramme, Siemens, Brush, Edison, &c., are all modifications of these first machines. No great new principle is involved, although, of course, a number of what we may call minor improvements are introduced in each case. It would not be to the purpose to detail these improvements here. As a matter of fact, the best criterion is the relative progress in the results obtained. It is in order that we may do this that the splendid collection at Sydenham is brought together.

Each electric lighting company is doing its hardest to produce the grandest display and create the best impression on the minds of the public and of the members of the deputations from various towns which visit the palace almost daily.

There are two ways of producing light by electricity, known as the arc and incandescent light respectively. Faraday passed the current from a battery of 2000 galvanic cells through two carbon rods. On separating them for a short distance the current spanned the space between them, and in doing so created an arc of light of hitherto unknown brilliancy. The intensity of this light now varies (with the strength of the current) from a few hundred candle power up to as high as 150,000-candle power. In incandescent lighting the principle involved is the resistance which a very thin partial conductor offers to the passage of the current, just as a narrow channel in the middle of a river's course would resist and impede the progress of the water. Thus the resistance offered by the thin conductor causes the production of great illumination. If this is done in an atmosphere of air or any similar gas the fibre, or whatever it may be, is speedily volatilized. To prevent this, it is placed in

a small pear-shaped globe, from which every possible particle of air is removed. By this device great durability is secured. Mr. Swan claims to have discovered this principle twenty years since, but failed in his experiments because he could not then obtain the necessary vacuum.

The partial conductor originally used was platinum; but nowadays this is replaced by carbonized vegetable matter. Edison uses bamboo, the process of carbonization being very interesting. The fibre is looped and placed in a groove of the required shape between two plumbago blocks, and then, by being raised to a great heat, all the more volatile substances are driven off, leaving almost pure carbon and silica. The fibre is very fine, no thicker than a hair, and very great care is necessary in fitting it into the globe. The effect of the current passing through it for a considerable time is to gradually transfer the carbonaceous particles from one end to the other. Consequently the time must come when the fibre becoming too small, breaks. The usual duration claimed is 600 to 700 hours, but Edison claims 1000 hours as the life of his fibre, which he brings about in a very ingenious manner. He places the fibre in an atmosphere of carbonaceous gas, and by the use of a common burning-glass raises a part of the carbonised fibre to a white heat, when it causes a deposition of carbon on the part heated. In this way he makes one end of the fibre slightly thicker than the other. The extra thickness has to wear down before the transference of the particles of the fibre proper commences.

The luminosity of incandescent lamps varies ordinarily from ten to fifty-candle power although some estimate the intensity at 100-candle power. Arc lamps, generally speaking, are of about 2000-candle power, requiring about one-horse power per light, while the same steam-power maintains on an average ten incandescent lamps. It will thus be seen that while the latter system promises to become of inestimable value for domestic purposes, arc lighting is considerably more profitable for illuminating large spaces. This point is worthy of serious attention, because, all said and done, the question must resolve itself into one of "What will it cost?" and the cost will depend mainly on the steam power required.

Both the arc and incandescent systems are very well represented; and one great benefit the public derives from the Paris and Sydenham Exhibitions is the fusion of several companies, so that now the majority of the arc lights are allied to one or other of the various incandescent systems.

Among the various arc lights which receive the greatest commendation may be mentioned the Brush, Siemens', Gerard, Pilsen, Brockie, Hawkes, and Crompton. There are others; but of these the less said the better. The incandescent lamp harmonises much more with artistic surroundings than does the arc, and, as a natural consequence, there is nothing more beautiful than the numerous "electroliers" (a new name for what we should otherwise call chandeliers), worked in gilt-brass, bronzed steel, cut and tinted glass, &c. There are four systems of incandescent lighting—viz., Edison, Swan, Maxim, and Lane-Fox, the general principles being the same in each.

Unless one sees this Exhibition, he can form no idea of the rapid strides electricity is making to secure the mastery over the other forces controlled by human will.

Telegraphy has long ceased to be a nine-days' wonder; nevertheless, the various exhibits in this class are well patronised. Great interest, too, attaches to the various improvements suggested in our systems of railway signalling; and, judging from recent disasters, our railway magnates are not a moment too soon in carefully investigating these exhibits.

Telephony has forged ahead, and one of the most interesting features to which the attention of the Royal party was drawn on Saturday was the Telephone-room in the eastern gallery. It is connected to the concert-room, and the telephone, which owes its sound-conveying property to the generation of very small magneto-electric currents, responds readily to the vibrations imparted by the organ.

The exhibition may now be said to be fairly opened, and will amply repay any trouble a visit may entail.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

We present two pages of Engravings, which show many objects of interest comprised in the International Electric Exhibition. The subjects can only be here spoken of with brevity, as our space does not admit of a detailed and minute explanation of the scientific apparatus; but the reader can easily find each illustration of the object noticed.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

The contributions of her Majesty's Government, through the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of State for War, are placed on the main floor, at the north end of the nave. That of the Post Office is spread over two long parallel counters; the one displaying historical specimens of electric telegraphy, and the other showing the apparatus now in actual use. The former begins with the electric dial telegraph of Sir Francis Ronalds, in 1816, and goes on with the needle telegraphs of Cooke and Wheatstone, the contrivances of other inventors not so well known, many improvements of detail in the apparatus, different modes of insulating the wires, both for land telegraphs and in submarine cables, and different kinds of batteries to generate the electric current. The modern postal telegraph apparatus embraces Wheatstone's automatic (working at the rate of 200 words per minute), Wheatstone's A B C, the single needle, duplex Morse, and sounder sets, &c. In addition to these is a quantity of testing apparatus, and specimens of pneumatic tube apparatus, by which messages are sent bodily through leaden tubes from one part of London to another. The other exhibits include Hughes's induction balance and a model of a cable ship.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND THE WOODPECKERS.

The section of wood sent by the Norwegian Government is cut from a perfectly sound post, impregnated with sulphate of copper. It is perforated with a hole, forming a circle of the diameter of about three inches and a half, which hole has been pecked out by the birds. Electric telegraph poles are frequently thus treated in Norway, in certain districts situated near pine woods where this bird is found; the holes are, as a rule, at the top of the post. According to the opinion of an ornithologist, the motive should be attributed to the humming sound produced in the post by the vibration of the wire, which the bird imagines to proceed from worms and insects working inside the post. The smaller bird depicted here is the green woodpecker (*Picus vireidis*), the most common of our limited number of British woodpeckers. The larger bird is the great black woodpecker (*Picus martius*), whose native regions are the northern and eastern parts of Europe.

EDISON'S EXHIBITION COURT.

Mr. Edison's display is unique, and is an exhibition in itself well meriting the encomiums bestowed upon it. He has a number of various telegraph and such-like instruments, but the electric light is of paramount importance. His lamps are all of the incandescent type, the chief feature being their equal luminosity. Two hundred and fifty of them are fixed in the Concert-Room; but his great effort is in the Entertainment

Court. Over the centre of the room is a magnificent gilt-brass electrolier, by Messrs. Verity and Son. It is well adapted to this æsthetic age, the design representing a huge basket of flowers. The sunflower, however, is a little more reticent than its admirers usually consider it, the chief honour being bestowed upon less pretentious aspirants. In these latter, the flower takes the form of coloured glass, each containing a lamp enclosed within it. There are about 120 lamps in all, divided into three sections; so that one third, two thirds, or all of them may be lighted or turned out at will. Eighty other lamps are distributed about the court, illustrating very beautifully their innumerable adaptations.

SIEMENS'S ELECTRIC LIGHT CHANDELIER.

Messrs. Siemens, Brothers, of Charlton, West Woolwich, whose contributions are to be seen in that portion of the palace comprising the crystal fountain, supply at least one of the prettiest features in the palace. They have a magnificent pendant suspended over the fountain basin; and this, when brilliantly lighted up over the water and the ferns beneath, and in the immediate vicinity of the crystal fountain, has certainly a very fine effect.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Three conspicuous varieties, of which we give some Illustrations, are those of Edison, Swan, and Maxim. Their soft, delicious light has as soothing an effect upon the eyes as the most pleasant lamps or the finest candles, and have certainly removed all objections raised to the electric light for internal illuminating purposes. One of our Illustrations shows the Edison lamps fitted up in front of a mirror, such as would be suitable for many purposes of indoor application. Another is the simplest form of Edison lamp. The Swan and Maxim ornamental lamps show some of the various home uses to which they are applied. In Edison's mining lamp, the outer glass vessel in which the lamp is contained is nearly filled with water, and consequently all the connections are under water, so that there is no danger of fire from choke-damp. A ring of lead is fitted over the upper part to prevent the lamp floating upwards.

EDISON'S "FARADAY" DYNAMO-GENERATOR.

The Edison lamps at the Crystal Palace are supplied with electricity by his "Faraday" generator, of which there are several at work, the name being given in honour of the great physical philosopher, Professor Michael Faraday.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN "BRUSH" ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Brush Company and the Hammond Electric Light and Power Supply Company, who also adopt the Brush system, have a much larger space allotted them than any other system. The Brush Corporation lights up the Tropical Department and the adjoining Alhambra and Byzantine Courts. Their machine-room is close at hand, and contains five Robey engines, ranging from twenty to thirty horse power, driving a large number of generating machines. The light from their ordinary arc lamps has about the same luminosity as the majority of the other forms exhibited; but a marked feature about them is that while all the lamps supplied by any one machine are in one circuit, an accident extinguishing one lamp does not affect the others beyond making their light a little brighter. The Pilsen lamps, which light the orchestra, and is almost, if not quite, as steady as the Brush lamps, is the only other system which has secured the right of using such a cut-out arrangement. The Hammond Company's lights are, if anything, steadier than those of the maternal company, and illuminates the corridor leading to the Brighton Company's station, and Messrs. Nicholson's costume-room. They have been asked, and it is understood have agreed, to light up some of the darker parts of the nave and the walk leading to the panorama in the grounds. The most powerful light in the Palace is shown by the Brush Company, and is said to equal in power the light of 150,000 candles, the carbon rods being 2½ inches in diameter. Such a light is only adaptable for such purposes as lighthouses, &c.

KELWAY'S ELECTRIC LOG.

This apparatus provides for a continuous registration, on board the ship, of the actual distance travelled by her through the water. The distance run is shown on dials placed in the captain's cabin, and elsewhere; each indication being also announced on a single-stroke electric bell within audible distance of the officer on watch. The electric log, which has received favourable attention from the Admiralty, seems calculated to be of service in navigation, scientific speed trials of vessels, nautical surveying, the testing of various forms of screw propellers, and in naval range finding. The Kelway's Electric Log screw or rotator, which actuates the electrical portion, is placed in a cylinder below the bottom of the vessel where, by a passage of the vessel through the water, it rotates in a body of water of uniform pressure or density, thus eliminating, even in the roughest weather, the well-known inaccuracies of ordinary towing-logs, which are notably affected by the disturbing influence of the ships' propeller or by surface waves. Fig. 1 shows the interior of the Electric Log. At its lower part is a sluice-valve bolted to the bottom of the vessel; the sluice valve is shown open and allowing the sea full access to the iron box DD. This iron box is bolted to the upper flange of sluice-valve, and is closed at its top by the metal plate E, which effectually prevents the ingress of water to the ship's hold. Through the stuffing-box F, in plate E, passes the metal rod G, the screw-thread on which raises or lowers the metal cage HH. To the bottom of this cage is affixed the cylinder, having its opening for the passage of water in a fore and aft direction or in a line with the keel of the vessel. The passage of water through the cylinder causes the screw R to rotate with the spindle L. On this spindle is also an endless screw which revolves, by the intervention of a wheel, the vertical spindle M, which in its turn actuates a series of wheels in the box N. The last of these wheels, termed the "mile" wheel, makes one revolution while the vessel passes through the water one nautical mile. On the spindle of this "mile" wheel is affixed a second wheel, having eight ratchet teeth; and these teeth, by moving a lever, cause an electric circuit to be completed—obviously eight times in the mile, the current passing through the electric cable to the indicating dials and bells. Referring to the dial, fig. 2, it will be seen that there are eighty graduations on the outside circle; and, as the pointer in front of the dial jumps one graduation at each completion of the electric circuit, one revolution of the larger pointer represents ten miles. Ten revolutions of this pointer cause the smaller one to make one revolution, recording one hundred miles. The mechanism of this dial is similar to a gas-meter index.

SUBMARINE MINES.

A feeling somewhat akin to revulsion pervades us as we look at this collection of destructive appliances exhibited by the War Office. The mines, more generally known as torpedoes, contain, when loaded, charges of gun-cotton, which in some of the larger forms amounts to 500 lb. Generally there is an arrangement inside the mine by which, when it is severely shaken, as it would be when a ship strikes, rings a bell on shore to warn the officer in charge of what has taken place. He can then explode the mine by means of an electric current generated by fifty or sixty Leclanché cells. Sometimes an

arrangement is adopted by which the mine is exploded automatically. When the charge does not exceed 100 lb. the mine is usually floated on the surface of the water, but larger ones are sunk to a depth not exceeding fifty or sixty feet; a leaden weight holds them down, while a buoy prevents them from sinking too far. It is calculated that a charge of 500 lb. placed 50 ft. below the surface will, when exploded, eject into the air a column of water 150 ft. high and 80 ft. in diameter. Of course, when the mine is below the surface the circuit-closing or warning arrangement above referred to is contained in the buoy.

MILITARY MOUNTAIN TELEGRAPH.

This is another War Office exhibit, and is of exceptional interest, as it depicts the way in which telegraphic communication may be hastily established. The insulated wire which is to form the conductor is wound on drums large enough for two of them to constitute a mule's load. All the tools and instruments are contained in cases similar to those with the wire drums. In the exhibit there are three model mules laden and ready to start. Where the ground permits, the load is drawn on a carriage built for the purpose, each carriage carrying six miles of insulated wire, besides the tools, &c., required for laying and working the line. A tent is also carried which constitutes the telegraph office.

CHANDELIER OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATOR COMPANY.

This is by far the most tastily designed glass electrolier yet exhibited. It was made by Messrs. Defries and Son, of Houndsditch. Ninety-six Maxim incandescent lamps, each of about thirty-candle power, are arranged on it, the effect being very grand, yet not without a tone of delicate softness. The power is supplied by the Maxim dynamo, which requires between eleven and twelve horse power.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

We present a series of Sketches and Illustrations of the Channel Tunnel Works at Dover, recently commenced by the Submarine Continental Railway Company, of which Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, is the presiding director. On Saturday, the 18th inst., Sir Edward Watkin conducted a party of thirty or forty gentlemen from London to inspect these works, the Lord Mayor of London being one of the party. They descended the shaft, walked a thousand yards under the sea, and admired the working of Colonel Beaumont's compressed-air boring machine. They had the electric light, by which the tunnel was illuminated from end to end. In anticipation of this visit Sir Edward had directed a luncheon to be prepared in the tunnel, which was partaken of in a chamber cut in the side of the heading, tables and stools being set there for the occasion. This chamber is subsequently to be converted into a siding. The party spent upwards of an hour in the tunnel, and then went to Dover, where a luncheon, to which the Mayor and some of the members of the Dover Corporation had been invited, was provided at the Lord Warden Hotel.

The Channel Tunnel was again opened to another party of London visitors on Tuesday of last week, when Sir E. Watkin could not be present, but his place was taken by Mr. Miles Fenton, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, aided by Mr. Shaw, Secretary to that Company. Under the guidance of Mr. Francis Brady, C.E., engineer of the Channel Tunnel, and Colonel Beaumont, R.E., the visitors, six at a time, having put on rough overalls to save their clothes from dust, descended into the shaft by means of an iron cage, such as is used in coal-mines. The shaft is sunk in the chalk cliff at the foot of the "Shakespeare Cliff," between Folkestone and Dover, and is about one hundred and sixty feet in depth. The opening is circular, with boarded sides, and the descending apparatus is worked by a steam-engine. At the bottom of this shaft is a square chamber dug in the grey chalk, the sides of which are protected by heavy beams; and in front is the experimental boring, a low-roofed circular tunnel, about seven feet in diameter, the floor of which is laid with a double line of tram-rails. This tunnel is admirably ventilated, and on visiting days is lighted with electric lamps, the steam-power at the mouth of the shaft being sufficient for all purposes. The stratum through which the experimental borings have been made is the lower grey chalk. This material, while perfectly dry, and very easily worked, is sufficiently hard to dispel any apprehensions of crumbling or falling in. The main feature of the Channel Tunnel scheme, as designed by the engineers of the Submarine Continental Railway Company, is that of constructing the tunnel altogether in the lower measure of the grey chalk. In this respect it differs from the scheme of a rival Company, whose tunnel would reach the lower measure of grey chalk two or three miles eastward of Dover, necessitating an approach through the white chalk, which is heavily charged with water, and from which stratum, in fact, the town of Dover gets its water supply.

The length of the Submarine Continental Railway Company's Tunnel, under sea, from the English to the French shore, will be twenty-two miles; and, taking the shore approaches at four miles on each side, there will be a total length of thirty miles of tunnelling. The approach tunnel descends from the daylight surface by an inclosed gallery, with an incline of 1 in 80, towards Dover, to a point on the Southern Railway Company's line, about two miles and a half from Folkestone. The exact point is at the western end of the Abbot's Cliff tunnel, at which point the gault clay outcrops to the sea level. Half a mile of heading has been driven, by machinery, from this point; after which, the works were suspended, to enable them to be resumed at a point nearer to Shakespeare's Cliff, where the tunnel passes under the sea. It is the shaft at this point that is represented in our Engraving. This shaft is 160 ft. deep. It is sunk close to the western end of Shakespeare's Cliff. The opening is situated on a plateau, formed by the debris which was blown down by the famous blast that took place in the construction of the South-Eastern Railway between Folkestone and Dover, some years ago. The shaft passes through about 40 ft. of overlying debris; it then just touches the white chalk, which is pervious to water; after which it goes down to the beginning of the tunnel, which is here 100 ft. below the surface of the sea. The small amount of water observed in the shaft above, when the party of visitors descended, came from the white chalk already mentioned. A heading, now three quarters of a mile long, has been driven in the direction of the head of the Admiralty Pier, entirely in the grey chalk, near its base, and a few feet above the impermeable strata formed by the gault clay. The idea of the projectors is so to localise the tunnel, not only in the part already made, but also when it passes out under the sea, that it shall have the body of the grey chalk above it, and that of the gault clay below it; both these strata being in themselves impervious to water, and both alike having heavily watered strata on each side of them; namely, the white chalk, as shown in our Section, above the grey chalk; and the lower greensand below the gault clay. This condition, together with that of providing sufficient roof between the top of the tunnel and

the sea, which roof has a thickness of 150 ft., will necessitate the tunnel being turned in a curved line.

The present heading is 7 ft. in diameter. Machinery is being constructed by which this 7 ft. hole can be enlarged to 14 ft., by cutting an annular space, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, around it. This will be done by machinery similar to that already described, but furnished with an upper bore-head, suitable for dealing with chalk, to make an annular cutting, instead of acting like the first machine, which makes the 7 ft. cutting. The one machine will follow the other, at a proper interval; and the debris from the cutting by the first will be passed out through the second machine. The compressed air, likewise, which is necessary to work the advanced machine, will be similarly passed through the machine coming behind. There will be no difficulty in speeding the machines so that they shall work along the tunnel at the same rate of progress; and the larger machine can, as well as the smaller one, do its work with a minimum of manual labour; only two men are at present needed for each machine.

At the end of the tunnel the visitors found one of the Beaumont and English compressed-air boring machines at work. The length of this machine from the borer to the tail end is about 33 ft. Its work is done by the cutting action of short steel cutters fixed in two revolving arms, seven cutters in each, the upper portion of the frame in which the borer is fixed moving forward 5-16ths of an inch with every complete revolution of the cutters. In this way a thin paring from the whole face of the chalk in front is cut away with every turn of the borer. A circular tunnel is formed having a diameter of 7 ft. A man in front shovels the crumbled debris into small buckets, which, travelling on an endless band, shoot the dirt into a "skip" tended by another man. The skip when filled is run along a tramway to the mouth of the shaft. At present these trolleys, each holding about one third of a cubic yard, are drawn by men; but before long it is hoped that small compressed air-engines will be used for traction. The rate of progress made with the machine is about one hundred yards per week, but will soon be much accelerated. As worked at present, the number of revolutions it makes is two or three per minute, which, as the advance by each revolution is 5-16ths of an inch, amounts to boring nearly an inch a minute while the machine is at work. But Colonel Beaumont anticipates no difficulty in making the machine cut its way at the rate of 3-8ths of an inch per revolution, and getting five revolutions per minute, which would give a rate of advance of two inches per minute. A very important question has been raised with regard to the supply of compressed air. Carried in four-inch iron pipes, it now reaches the machine with a pressure of about 20 lb., the pressure at the compressor at the shaft mouth being from 30 lb. to 35 lb.; but by increasing the diameter of the supply pipe to eight inches the loss of working value by friction would be greatly diminished, if not rendered inappreciable. The boring has now advanced to the length of 1250 yards, or say, three quarters of a mile, and it is going on at the rate of three miles a year, which speed of working, as we said, will be increased. Simultaneous borings from the French side at the same rate would give six miles a year, or a complete tunnel underneath and across the Channel in three years and a half. The geological experts associated with the project are sanguine about the existence of a great bed of grey chalk, which stretches in an irregular curve from England to France, starting from the foot of the Shakespeare Cliff, and reaching to a point on the French coast a little to the east of Cape Griznez. This bed has been penetrated on the English side, but not as yet on the French side.

The shape which the completed tunnel will assume will probably be a circle, 14 ft. in diameter, but flattened at the bottom to receive the rails. It will be lined with 2 ft. thickness of cement concrete; not that this is necessary to ensure the stability of the work, but to prevent accidental falls of chalk. The concrete will be made of shingle from Dungeness, and of cement formed from the grey chalk excavated from the tunnel itself. In this manner, the tunnel will afford the means of its own lining at a cheap rate. The gradients will be 1 in 80, on each side, until the depth 150 ft. below the bottom of the sea is reached; after which the line may be said to be level, subject only to a very slight inclination from the centre outwards, to prevent the lodging of water.

The ventilation of the tunnel is, perhaps, the simplest matter in connection with it, but as some doubts have been expressed upon this, it may here be shortly explained. During the construction of the tunnel, the air necessary for ventilation will be more than enough supplied by that used to drive the boring machines. This air will be conveyed, from the pumping-engines at the shore ends, to the centre of the tunnel, by means of cast-iron pipes of 8 in. or 10 in. diameter. When the tunnel is opened for traffic, the trains will run through by means of Beaumont compressed-air locomotives. The principle of these locomotives will be similar to that of those already working on the Stratford and Leytonstone branch of the North Metropolitan Tramways. The Channel Tunnel locomotive will weigh from sixty to seventy tons, and will be charged with 1200 cubic feet of air, compressed to the density of seventy atmospheres, the equivalent of which is over 80,000 cubic feet of free air. This will give power sufficient to draw a train of 150 tons gross weight (including the engine), the distance of twenty-two miles under the sea. Assuming that the rate of travelling be thirty miles an hour, the air discharged by the engine would give a supply of free and pure air to the amount of 2000 cubic feet, approximately, which will be far in excess of what is needed by the passengers in the train.

The margin of power belonging to the locomotives will be sufficient to provide for any accidentally increased demand upon them. But to provide against the possibility of any inconvenience arising from the engine having in itself no recuperative power, there will be pipes, containing compressed air at a pressure of 1000 lb. to the square inch, laid along the tunnel, and kept constantly charged. Reservoirs will also be placed, at convenient intervals, so that the engines, should they need it, may be replenished with compressed air, more quickly than an ordinary steam locomotive can be re-charged with water. It will, therefore, be seen that Colonel Beaumont's system of compressed-air engines affords equal advantages with the ordinary steam locomotives, and with no increase of weight. An illustration of the compressed-air locomotive is given at page 213 of this number of our Journal.

One of the Views engraved, in a military sense, shows how the tunnel is defended by existing works; this view is taken from the head of the Admiralty Pier. The approaches to the tunnel here appear to be completely under command of the guns of the fortress. The proposed railway station, on the site of the works, at the west end of Shakespeare's Cliff, will be directly under fire of the 80-ton turret guns on the Pier, and also from ships on the sea. The arrangements for flooding or otherwise blocking the tunnel will be under control from the fortress, through the shaft which is shown at the east end of the Shakespeare's Cliff tunnel. The air-compressing station will be on the cliff above the railway at that point; and it is to be observed how completely this is commanded both from the sea and from the Pier, and also from the guns of the fortress. It is proposed also that the mouth of the

tunnel and the hydraulic lift shall be commanded by guns, in casemates to be excavated in the solid cliff behind the station; these guns would be protected by iron shields, and their position, while it would afford a close and direct fire on the tunnel's mouth, could be made absolutely secure against escalade.

The controversy now going on between different military authorities and politicians respecting the effect which the Tunnel would have upon our insular safety from the risk of a foreign invasion has already been much noticed. In the *Nineteenth Century* for March, Colonel Beaumont replies to the arguments of Admiral Lord Dunsany and of a distinguished military man, understood to be Sir Garnet Wolseley, who disapprove of the Tunnel upon this ground. Having been himself employed three years in the construction of the Dover fortifications, Colonel Beaumont is enabled to assure us that by the natural strength of the position, and by the powerful works erected there, at a cost, including the turret at the end of the Pier, somewhat under a million, Dover may be regarded as "a first-class fortress, quite safe from any *coup de main* from without." He assumes that the entrance to the Tunnel will be under the command of guns mounted in a strong outwork, and also under fire from the sea; and that a communication, by a small gallery and shaft, will be made between the point where the heading passes under the sea and the interior of the works. There will be arrangements, under control of the military, for letting the water of the sea into the Tunnel; but these arrangements, which will be kept secret, should be of such a nature that they cannot be tampered with improperly, while they can be promptly put in operation without the assistance of technical experts. The position of the inclined gallery, connecting the end of the Tunnel with the main railway lines, will be such that the trains, on emerging from under the sea, must be lifted bodily, by suitable hydraulic apparatus, to the daylight surface; and without the aid of such hydraulic apparatus, the ends of the Tunnel will be blocked, in such a way as not to be reopened for some time. Hence it will be evident that, supposing a party of two thousand men could pass through the Tunnel by surprise, and could reach the bottom of the shaft at the Dover end, they could surely get no further. "The inclined gallery is blocked; and to be lifted to the surface would require the assistance of the lift for a long continuance of time; while, if the inclined gallery were open to them, they would only emerge to find themselves under the guns of the fortifications; and, unless they could take Dover from the outside by a *coup de main*, they would be utterly unable to control the Tunnel in the slightest degree." But Colonel Beaumont does not admit that it is possible for a surprise party of two thousand men, as imagined by Lord Dunsany and his military authority, to pass through the Tunnel unobserved. "They cannot come by train; as, irrespective of any suspicions on the part of the booking clerks, special train arrangements would have to be made to carry so large a number; they cannot march, as they would do, at intervals of ten minutes, or oftener, without cessation, day or night." He proceeds to answer the objection, that the arrangements for blocking the Tunnel might not be available when required, or that the persons in charge of them might be incapable. The provision that he would think needful would be two or three 6-inch iron mains, laid from the sea direct into the Tunnel; each main furnished with stop-valves, duplicated to render an accident absolutely impossible; and the keys to work these stop-cocks should be in charge of the officer of the guard. No dynamite mines, submarine batteries, and secret wires, would be needed. He thinks arrangements should also be made by which the ventilating engines, used for the ordinary purposes of the Tunnel, could pump the smoke from their own furnaces into the Tunnel, in place of fresh air; this could be easily and simply done, and would soon produce an atmosphere through which no living being could pass. Colonel Beaumont then asks, how is it possible for such arrangements to miscarry? The only supposition deserving to be considered is that of Dover itself being captured by an enemy, so that the mouth of the Tunnel, with its approaches, would be in the enemy's hands. If we had lost command of the sea temporarily, and the enemy had landed twenty or thirty thousand men on our coast, there would still have been time for us to block or flood the Tunnel, or to destroy its ventilation; at any rate, to destroy the hydraulic lifts, which could be done by firing a single charge of dynamite. The enemy, if he had command of the sea, could bring over troops and supplies as well without the Tunnel as with it. But if we regained the command of the sea, the Tunnel would be of no avail to the enemy; for both its approaches, the open mouth and the lift, would be under fire of our ships, and a few shells would render it impossible to use the Tunnel at all. "It would appear, therefore, that at the only time when, by any stretch of imagination, the Tunnel would be a source of danger, no invader could by any possibility make use of it."

"To sum up my arguments," says Colonel Beaumont, "I submit that absolute conditions of safety are secured, if, in the construction of the Tunnel, the following conditions are observed:—

1. The mouth of the Tunnel to be outside the fortifications of Dover, and under fire of its guns.
2. The entrance to the Tunnel, whether by lift or inclined gallery, to be under command of fire from the sea.
3. The works to be capable of being flooded, or otherwise stopped, from a point within the fortifications."

The third annual show of the English Cart-Horse Society was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at the Agricultural Hall. The entries were considerably in excess of those of any previous year. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the show on Tuesday.

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x Entrance to Tunnel.

x Ventilating Shaft.



THE CHANNEL TUNNEL AT DOVER: VIEW FROM THE ADMIRALTY PIER, SHOWING HOW THE TUNNEL IS DEFENDED BY EXISTING WORKS.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE EYE.

Professor McKendrick, in his sixth lecture, given on Tuesday, Feb. 21, continued his account of the physiology of vision. He described the structure of the various coats of the eye, and in particular that of the retina. He then contrasted the structure of the complete eye with that of the compound eye, found in many invertebrate animals, showing that there are many points of resemblance between them. He next considered the eye as an optical instrument, and illustrated, both theoretically and experimentally, how the image is formed on the retina, and showed the necessity of accurate focussing on the retina by a demonstration on the screen of the experiment of Scheiner. A description was given of the peculiarities of the normal eye—the near-sighted and the far-sighted—and it was stated that most eyes are more or less liable to certain other defects, such as that due to the curved surfaces of the refractive media being unequal, and thus producing “a stigmatism.” The Professor described the error in regard to colour, termed “chromatic aberration,” because the eye is unable to focus equally for the rays of the spectrum, more especially for those at the extreme ends, the violet and the red. After alluding to the entoptic phenomena of the eye—the dots, streaks, and curious figures sometimes seen floating in the air—Dr. McKendrick showed how we may be made conscious of phenomena in the retina, and even see the shadows of the retinal vessels of our own eyes.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. P. L. Slater, Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, Feb. 23, after recapitulating the division of the earth's surface in regard to terrestrial animals into six principal regions, proceeded to discuss the peculiarities of the Australian region. This region he showed to be divisible into four sub-regions, the Australian proper, the Papuan (New Guinea), the Maorian, and the Polynesian. These were taken successively, and their special characteristic forms, in mammals and birds, pointed out. The forms selected as typical of the Australian region were the duck-bill, kangaroo, wombat, honey-eater, lyre-bird, and cassowary. Mr. Slater also explained the meaning of the lipotype, or characteristic deficiency in certain faunas, and instanced as Australian lipotypes monkeys, ungulates, woodpeckers, and vultures. Special reference was made to the late Mr. John Gould's great work on the Mammals and Birds of Australia, justly celebrated for the accuracy and beauty of the plates. After noticing the similarity of the Papuan fauna to that of Australia, Mr. Slater passed to that of New Zealand, the Maorian, so remarkable for the absence of mammals, for the wingless bird, the apteryx, and for the fossil remains of the extinct gigantic bird, the moa or dinornis. The lecture concluded with a brief account of the Polynesian fauna. During the lecture allusions were made to the successful rearing of kangaroos and other animals in the Zoological Society's gardens.

THE CHEMICAL ALLOTROPY OF BRODIE.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Feb. 24, began by referring to the opinion, which prevailed up to mediæval times, that there was only one primordial matter, and that the substance of all things was the same, the form alone being different. In conformity with this notion, the alchemists strove to impress upon the substance lead the form of gold, and thereby to convert it into gold. This was followed by the apposite idea that difference of form or nature depended wholly on difference of substance, and that identity of substance necessitated identity of properties. Since 1823 bodies began to be discovered of precisely the same composition, possessing strikingly different properties. To express the relationship of various sets of bodies, alike in composition but different in properties, Berzelius, in 1831, and later on, introduced the words “isomerism, polymorphism, and allotropy.” The last term was used expressly to denote the different conditions of so-called elementary bodies. An account was then given by the speaker of the allotropic forms of carbon, phosphorus, and oxygen, and of Sir Benjamin C. Brodie's researches in connection with these several elements. Particular reference was made to his transformation of a mass of phosphorus, by means of a fragment of iodine, into a substance differing more widely from ordinary phosphorus than lead differs from gold. Professor Odling next discussed Sir B. C. Brodie's inquiries into the nature of allotropy, which resulted in the establishment of the now accepted notion that the element hydrogen is a compound of hydrogen with hydrogen, while oxygen is a compound of oxygen with oxygen, and similarly in other cases. In regard to the relationship of ordinary oxygen with ozone, Sir B. C. Brodie demonstrated that the former is constituted by the union of two atoms, the latter by the union of three atoms of oxygen. Finally, Professor Odling discussed certain speculative views, which these researches suggested, as to the true nature of the elements. The discourse was illustrated by interesting experiments.

THE MYTHOLOGY OF HOMER.

Mr. Watkiss Lloyd began his second lecture on Saturday last, Feb. 25, by describing and illustrating the development of Greek mythology by free, unrestrained use of the imagination. He then commented on the relation of the Homeric mythology to the overwhelming religious sentiment which recognises a great intelligent sympathising power, or powers, behind all the forces of nature—a momentous feeling which underlies all forms of worship, and which, more especially in early ages, tended to the use of poetic forms of expression. The mythology adopted and embellished by Homer, Mr. Lloyd said, had already forfeited this simple religious character; and he cited the pious Herodotus as a witness to the conventional religion of his time, and of its slight connection with Homer's gods and goddesses. In reference to Welcker's theory that Homer was the first to advance beyond the barbaric forms of religion, by combining the attributes of humanity with the elemental powers of nature, Mr. Lloyd demonstrated that in Hesiod and Homer we have not the first awakening germs of mythology, but the extreme ripeness, which led to a revulsion and a reaction, and return to the ancient simple religion of Dionysius and Demeter, especially at Athens and Eleusis. This revival was heightened by the development of mysteries. Mr. Lloyd adverted next to the spirit of morality which pervades the Homeric poems, independently of their mythology, and concluded by correcting some strange misconceptions in this respect, and by repudiating some disparaging reflections on the character of the poet himself.

Mr. Joseph W. Swan will give a discourse on Electric Lighting by Incandescence at the Friday evening meeting on March 10.

Concurrently with the visit last Saturday of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the formal commencement of the electric exhibition, the seventeenth annual bird show was held at the Crystal Palace, and continued till Thursday evening. The terrace saloon was filled with over 1200 specimens of sweet-voiced songsters and brilliantly plumaged creatures.

CHESS.

SACUL (Louth).—You have overlooked that if White play 1. R takes P in No. 1979, Black's answer is 1. R to K 7th (ch), &c.
J R W.—Your question was answered last week.
CS (St Croix, Alsace).—We should have thought a bookkeeper would have been glad to dispose of his wares. Staunton's “Theory and Practice” may be obtained from Virtue and Co., London; and Gossip's “Manual” from Longmans and Co., London. The other books named are, possibly, out of print.
E P W (Southampton).—The best reply is 7. Q to Q Kt 3rd, and should Black then play 7. Kt to B 4th, the usual continuation is 8. 2 takes P (ch), K to B sq; 9. Q to R 4th, K takes B; 10. Q takes Kt. The variation leads to an even game.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1380 received from F Tunta (Lorca), and Alois Gaillard.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1381 received from P Tunta, Sacul, G Saint Junior, Alois Gaillard, John Perkins, E J Winter Wood, H Sahl, J Wemyss, and A R Street.
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CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. BODEN'S PROBLEM received from J A B.

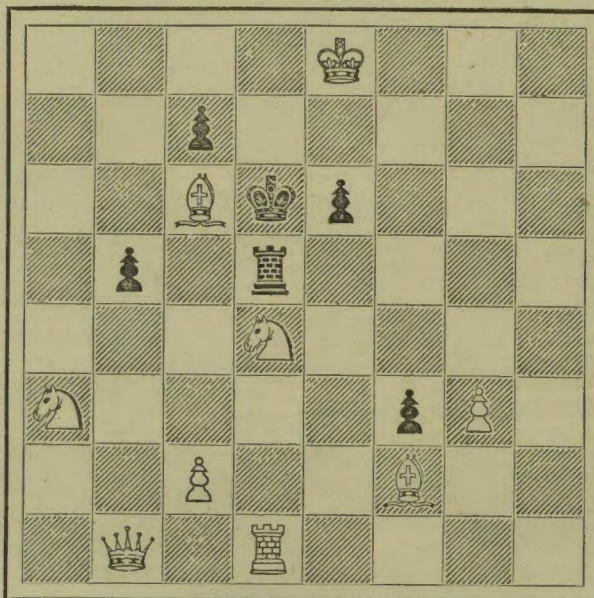
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1382.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 6th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1385.

By Sergeant-Major McARTHUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

In the following game Mr. A. MARRIOTT, of Nottingham, yields the odds of King's Knight to another AMATEUR.
(Remove White's K Kt from the board.)—(Two Bishops' Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P takes P	P takes P
2. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	21. B to R 6th (ch)	K to R sq
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd	22. Q takes Kt (ch)	
He might have safely taken the Pawn. The double gambit, although it yields a fine attack, is, theoretically at all events, unsound.			
4. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd	23. R to R 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
5. B to R 3rd	P to Q 3rd	24. B to R 6th (ch)	K to B 3rd
6. Kt to B 3d	Kt to K B 3rd	25. R to B sq (ch)	K to K 2nd
7. Castles	B to Q 5th	Mr. Marriott notes here: “He should have interposed the Bishop, in which case there might have followed—”	
Over anxious to exchange pieces.			
8. R to Kt sq	B takes Kt	26. R to Kt 2nd	Q to K sq
9. P takes B	B to K 3rd	27. P takes B	P takes P (a)
10. B to Q 3rd	Castles	28. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
11. P to K B 4th	Q to B sq	29. B to R 7th (dis. ch)	K to R 3rd
11. P takes P is the best move here.			
12. P to B 5th	B to Q 2nd	30. R to B 3rd	R to R 4th
13. P to Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd	31. B takes R (ch)	R to R 2nd
14. P to R 4th	Kt to R 2nd	32. B to B 7th and White wins.	
15. B to B sq	Q to Q sq	(a)	
16. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P	27. R takes P	K to K 2nd
17. P takes P	Kt takes P	28. B takes R (ch)	Q to B 3rd (b)
18. Q to R 5th	Kt to R 2nd	29. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
The only move to save the piece. If he had played the obvious move, 18. P to K B 3rd, there follows 19. B takes Kt, P takes B; 20. B to B 4th (ch), &c.			
19. R to B 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	30. R to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
Best; for 19. Kt to K B 3rd White continues with 20. Q to R 3rd, and should Black rejoin with 20. R to K sq, and, apparently, he has no better resource, 21. B to Kt 5th wins easily.			
26. B to Kt 5th (ch) K to K sq			
27. B to B 7th (ch) R takes B			
28. R to R 8th (ch) R to B sq			
29. R takes R. Checkmate.			

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club was held on the 22nd ult., when the report of the committee was read and adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected. The report proves that the club is steadily prosperous. There has been a large accession of members during the past year, and the financial statement shows a satisfactory surplus. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers—viz., President, Mr. H. F. Gastineau; vice-presidents, Messrs. Howard and Lovelock; treasurer, Mr. Robert Clarke; honorary secretary, Mr. George Adamson; committee, Messrs. Atkinson, Block, Cutler, Foster, Green, Long, Manning, Pizzi, Redpath, and Stiebel. The distinction of honorary membership was conferred on Messrs. Blackburne, Collins, Duffy, Delannoy, Harwitz, Healey, Horwitz, Macdonnell, Mason, and Moffatt.

The design of “Chess Practice,” by Mr. H. E. Bird, appears to be to set before the student of chess the first ten moves in all the principal openings that have been adopted by masters of the game in practical play. Most of the examples have been selected from a compilation of “Chess Masterpieces” by the same writer, published some years ago, but a sufficient number has been taken from matches and tournaments played during the last eight or nine years to impart some novelty to the present work. How far such a book as “Chess Practice” can be regarded, in the author's words, “the safest guide to the learner” is extremely doubtful. If the “learner” limits his study to “Chess Practice,” he will, without doubt, be spared the perplexity attendant upon wading through the diversified opinions of the various authors of books on the chess openings; but he will, we venture to think, acquire no knowledge of the principles of chess play. The “learner” will learn little worth knowing from being informed that, in a game between A and B, certain moves occurred in the opening. This would be to teach him chess as a parrot is taught to speak by sound, signifying nothing. We do not think, however, that Mr. Bird seriously pretends to teach the “learner” in this book, and shall not, therefore, pursue the point further. The most interesting part of the book is the Record of Tournaments and Matches during the last forty years; but some of these, described as having been played prior to the London Exhibition of 1851, were played a long time afterwards. Löwenthal, for instance, never visited this country until after the tourney of 1851 had been commenced; and Mr. Catapbell's match with the late Mr. Barnes was not played until about 1857. About the same time, we believe, a match was played at Fursell's, in Cornhill, between Messrs. Bird and Falkner, which is omitted from the list. This match was played for a nominal stake only, but it evoked much interest and some controversy at the time, and was certainly not unimportant. Several other matches are omitted from Mr. Bird's record, as Steinitz giving Pawn and move to Devere, and at least one between Mr. Wisker and Mr. Macdonnell. “Chess Practice” is published by Sampson Low and Co., Fleet-street.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 14, 1881), with two codicils (one dated the same day, and the other Nov. 16 following), of Mr. James Butler, of the firm of Hedges and Butler, wine merchants, 153 and 155, Regent-street, late of No. 14, New Burlington-street, and of Hollywood, Wimbeldon Park, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by James William Butler and Frank Hedges Butler, the sons, William Worsfold, and Alfred Coleman, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £103,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Frances Mary Butler, £3000, and his furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriages at Wimbeldon and New Burlington-street, and he makes no further provision for her, as she is already amply provided for; to his son James William, £15,000; to his son William, £5000; to his sons Frank Hedges, Samuel, and Harry, £3000 each; to his daughter Mrs. Ellen Stilwell, £5000; and to his daughters Mrs. Fanny Coleman, Mrs. Mary Ann Cato, Mrs. Eliza Hewitson, Mrs. Harriet Cato Hewitson, Miss Florence Butler, and Miss Alice Butler, £3000 each. In addition to these pecuniary legacies, there are gifts of freehold and leasehold properties to several of his children. Every clerk, shopman, carman, porter, boy, indoor and outdoor servant in his own employ or in the employ of his firm receive legacies varying from £10 to £200; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, the testator gives to all his children, except his son George Killingworth, who went abroad and who had not been heard of for many years. Special provisions are made for maintaining and carrying on the deceased's businesses in London and Brighton.

The will (dated April 29, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 5 following), of Mr. Osgood Torkington, late of Holly Lodge, Clapham Park, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by William Williams and Henry Robert Jackson, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £48,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 Consols to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot; and £1000 Consols each to the East London Hospital for Children, at Ratcliffe-cross; the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road; the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, 25, Great Queen-street, Holborn; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi; the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Portland-terrace, Regent's Park; the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Strawberry-hill; the Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge-road; the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square; the London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street; the West London Hospital, Hammersmith-road; Victoria Hospital, Gough House, Queen's-road, Chelsea; the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road; the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; Miss Sharman's Orphanage, 14, Smith-street, Southwark; the Bible Society, 146, Queen-Victoria-street; and the Chest Hospital, City-road. All these legacies are given free of duty, and the deceased expresses a wish that they shall not carry votes, presentations, or letters of recommendation. The testator also bequeaths £50 to the Clapham Dispensary, Manor-street, Clapham;—£6666 13s. 4d. Consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends to his niece, Emma Clayton, for life, and at her death to divide the capital sum between the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Commercial-street East; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; and the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary;—£6666 13s. 4d. Consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends to his niece, Clara Worger, for life, and at her death to divide the principal sum equally between Charing-cross Hospital, Middlesex Hospital; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; and the Great Northern Hospital;—£3333 6s. 8d. Consols, upon trust, for his niece, Eliza Dinah Torkington, for life, and then for the North London or University College Hospital; and St. Mark's Hospital, City-road;—£3333 6s. 8d. Consols, upon trust, for his niece, Susannah Francis Gleeson, for life, and then for King's College Hospital, Portugal-street; and Poplar Hospital, East India Dock-road;—£5000 New Three per Cents, upon trust, for Selina Smith, for life, and then to be divided between the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street; the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street; and the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street;—and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his niece, Eliza Dinah Torkington.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1880) of Mr. George Jenner, late of Tufon House, Layton-road, Hastings, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on Jan. 30 last by John Noakes and Mrs. Frances Sarah Jenner, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £38,000. The testator gives to his wife his household furniture and effects and certain shares; a freehold farm to his nephew George Traiton Jenner, subject to annuities to testator's brothers Traiton and Charles; and legacies to his brother Edward Percy, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of the personality is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his nephews and nieces, the children of his brothers Traiton and Charles.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1877), with a codicil (dated Aug. 30, 1879), of Mr. Thomas Peake, coal and ironmaster and tile manufacturer, late of Brampton Lodge, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, who died on April 22 last, at Great Malvern, was proved on Jan. 27 last by John Nash Peake, the son, and Samuel Bate, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Nash Peake, £1000, and Brampton Lodge, with the furniture and effects, and £1000 per annum for life; to his son Thomas and his daughters Harriet and Fanny, £1000 each; to each of his four children, John, Thomas, Harriet, and Fanny, £400 per annum during the life of his wife; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his four children.

The will (dated Nov. 19, 1878) of Colonel Cecil William Forester, formerly Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, but late of Admaston, Wroxkardine, Salop, who died on Dec. 6 last, at Sherlowe, High Ercall, in the same county, was proved on Jan. 26 last by the Rev. Henry Charles Russell and Admiral Robert Fanshawe Stopford, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £33,000. The testator, after giving annuities to his sister and to his housekeeper, and legacies to friends and servants, leaves the residue of his property upon trust for his brother, George Townsend Forester, for life; at his death he gives £2500 to the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary; £2000 to the County of Salop Infirmary;—£1000 each to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Church Pastoral Aid Society; the Church Missionary Society; the British and Foreign Bible Society; and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney;—£500 each to the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the Western Dispensary, Broadway, Westminster; the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; the London City Mission; the Army Scripture Readers' Society; and the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, Kingston-on-Thames; and the ultimate residue to Admiral Stopford.

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RESTORE is perfection for restoring grey, white, or faded hair to its youthful colour, gloss, and beauty. It renews its life, strength, and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. MORE ECONOMICAL, remarkable certainty of prompt action—in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORE.

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liquid for beautifying the complexion. Ever young. One trial of it will convince any lady of its great superiority over any other liquid or face powder. In a moment of time it imparts to the face, neck, arms and hands a delicate softness and marble purity, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose. It removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all roughness and blemishes. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

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Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses the teeth, kills all parasites or "living animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of essences, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as cherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying chemical analysis), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm. One dose generally sufficient.

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"From Syms and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880."
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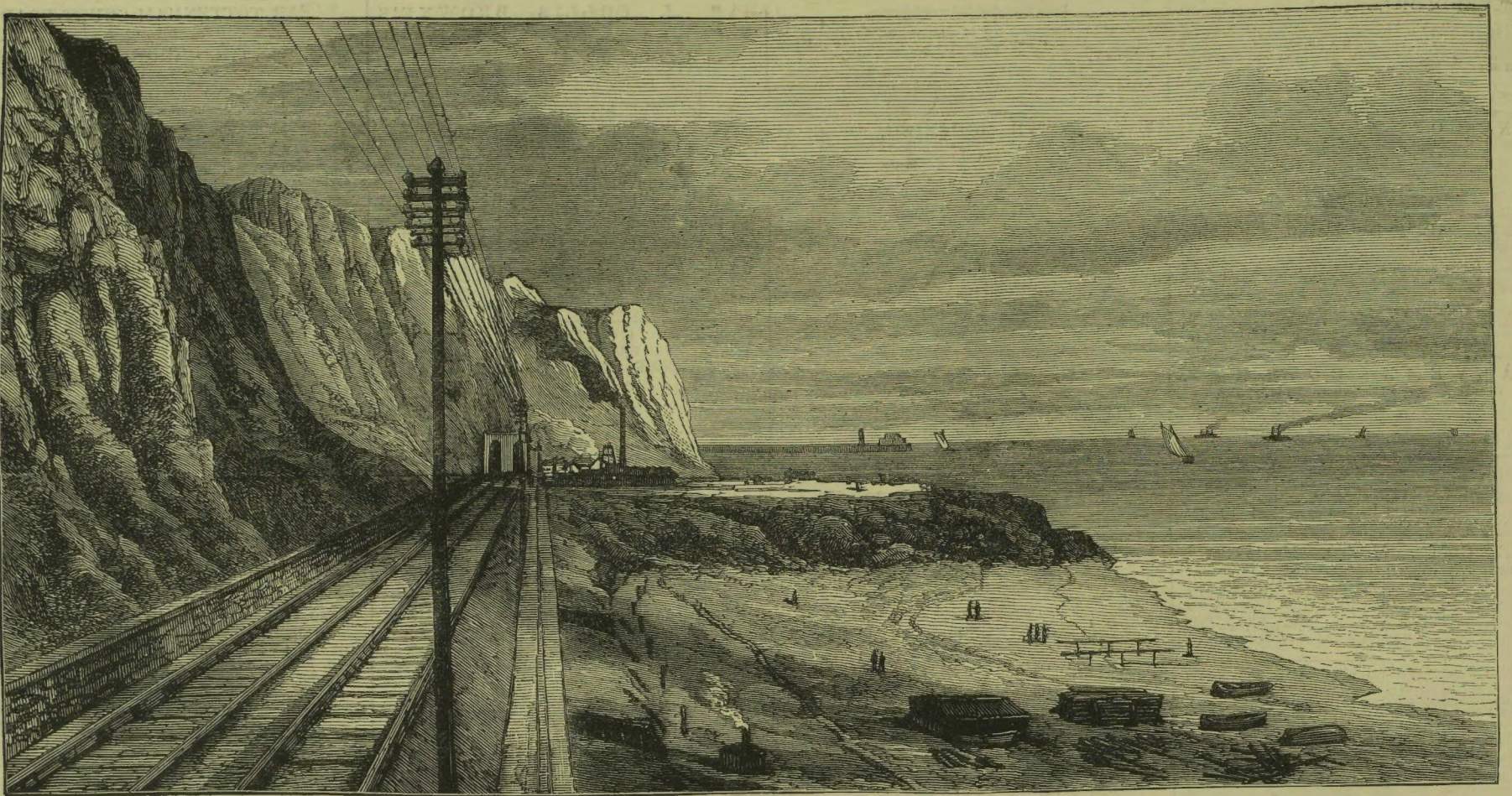
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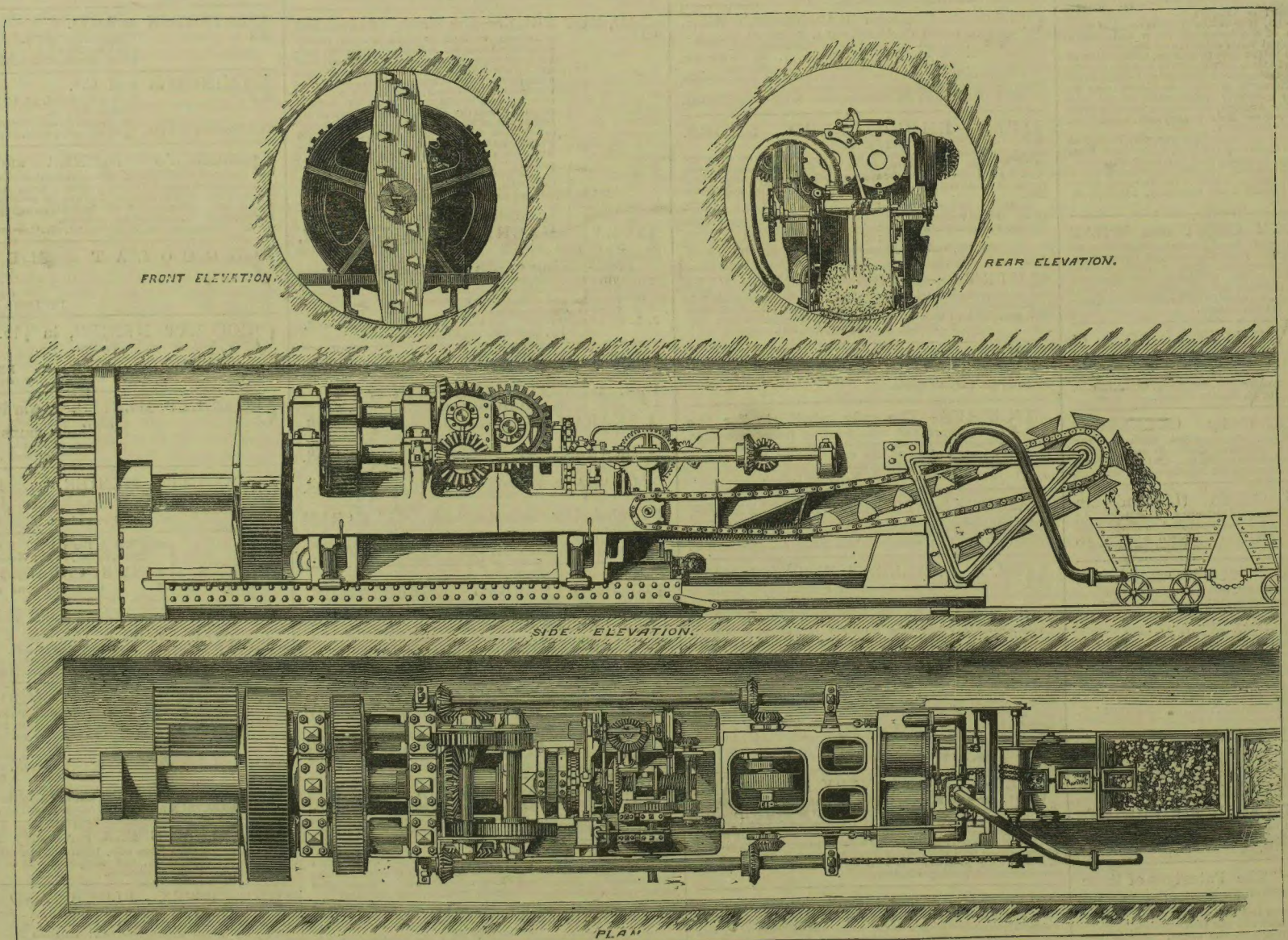
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